THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1797. [N° 1828.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

ATLAS.

Will Cover this Season,

at the Stable of the Subscriber, the elegant young Horse *ATLAS*—sired by the noted imported English Horse NIMROD—out of a large, handsome, half-blooded Bay Mare.—He is coming Three Years old in June; of a blood Bay, about Sixteen Hands high.—For Size, Figure, and Movements, he is judged to be equal to any in the New-England States.——Will cover for Six Dollars the Season, or for Four Dollars the single Leap. After which, Three Dollars more will intitle them to the Season; where good Attendance will be given.—Good Pasturing for Mares, at a reasonable Price.

JOHN TOWNSEND.

Newport, May 1, 1797.

Young Nimrod,

A dark bay, of size, Blood, and Figure, will Cover this Season at the Stable of NICHOLAS EASTON, of Middletown, at Five Dollars the Season, or Eight Dollars for an insured Colt.——Good Pasturing for Mares, at 3s. per Week.

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WILL Cover this Season, at the Stable of Major CLARK CRARY in West Greenwich.—He is a Bright Bay, 15 Hands high, Five Years old this Spring, Three Quarters blooded.—He is a clear Trotter, is well proportioned, and his Carriage in general, equal to any Horse in the State.

West Greenwich, April 21, 1797.

Cundell's improv'd Balsam of Honey.

THE Subscribers have just imported from London, and are now selling, at their Medicine Store, in Thames street, by Wholesale and Retail, that highly celebrated Medicine, called——"CUNDELL'S IMPROVED BALSAM OF HONEY"—for radically curing the most inveterate *Coughs, Colds, Asthmas* and *Consumptions*

JAMES TAYLOR, & Co.

Newport, April 24, 1797.

N. B. Drugs, Medicines, Spices, Painters' Colours, and Dyestuffs, as usual.—Also, Spice Bitters of a superior Quality, by the single, Dozen, or larger Quantity.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on THURSDAY, the 18th of MAY next, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, the Fee of the LOT of LAND, with a DWELLING HOUSE thereon, situate in Newport, late belonging to CLARKE BROWN, deceased. Said Lot is Three Hundred and Fourteen Feet in Length, and Twenty-five Feet in Breadth.

Newport, 21st April, 1797.

WAS taken up adrift, full of Water, a few Days since, in the Bay between Providence and Bristol, a large Oak MOSES BOAT.——The Owner, by applying to the Subscriber, describing the said Boat, and paying Charges, may have her again.

CORNELIUS ROSE.

Wareham, April 19, 1797.

VIENNA, February 2.

THE Emperor of Russia has issued a proclamation, ordering the edict of the 8th of April, 1793, "interdicting all communication and intercourse with the French, until a lawful government and regular order of things are established in France," to be strictly observed.

MANHEIM, February 10.

When the Archduke Charles was informed on his way to Vienna, that Buonaparte had entered the frontiers of Carinthia and Carniola, and threatened the valleys of the Germen part of Tyrol, he immediately changed his direction, and went attended by Gen. Belgarde, from Kempten, where he arrived on the 3d inst. with the utmost haste to Inspruck. It is supposed that more troops will be sent from the Rhine to Italy. They are to be conveyed in waggons, so that they may arrive in due time.

PARIS, February 16

In the Sitting of the Council of Five Hundred on the 25th ult. Emily D'Argies observed that a month had elapsed since he denounced to the Council the gaming-houses that are kept in Paris. These infamous receptacles multiply daily. The last time he spoke on the subject there were twenty nine notorious houses of this description, there are now forty-five. He assured, says he, that these houses have a more intimate connection than is imagined with the robberies and murders you see every day committed. The unfortunate wretch who is plundered at the gaming table, goes and avenges himself for his bad success upon the first person he meets, whom in his turn he plunders. Since the Directory had taken no steps on this subject, he moved that a committee be appointed to examine into the matter—Ordered.

LONDON, February 28.

The new exchequer bills were yesterday at a discount of 2 1-2 per cent. As they are payable in three months, and bear an interest of more than 5 per cent. the gain upon them at present is 15 per cent. per annum.—Government is now paying 15 per cent. per annum, while it is unlawful for an individual to pay more than five!!!

The principal cause of a quarrel between Mr. Pitt and the bank we understand to be this: Some time ago the bank advanced to him, 1,500,000l. It has been found difficult to obtain payment of this sum—but the late loyalty loan putting it in the power of the bank to repay themselves they have hopped it; and this has not only wounded the pride, but embarrassed the plans of the minister.

The Prince of Brazil's present to Sir John Jervis's fleet at L. Sum, for a Christmas dinner, consisted of 100 oxen, 100 sheep, 100 hogs, 25 calves, 200 turkeys, 600 fowls and ducks, 50 pipes of wine, 200 Conto-reis, 28 chests of tea, 12 arobes of chocolate, and as much vegetables and fruit, as they pleased to accept. The above present was valued at 70000l.

On the 17th of January forged notes on the bank of England were presented for payment—two were paid—on presenting the third the forgery was detected. It was supposed the plates were fabricated at B——, and that the French are at the bottom of the business.

The want of good sentiment in France is most strongly evidenced by the following fact—The Bedouin, of 24 guns, was sent to sea with the Egyptian expedition, under command of a lieutenant, and this might have been the occasion of her loss.

A French citizen, who had married two sisters, and left them both, applied to the council of five hundred for permission to marry his MOTHER-IN LAW—On the application the council passed to the order of the day—leaving him to his own inclination.

It has often been asked how Great Britain supports such an enormous debt. When the debt was only one hundred millions, it was supposed impossible, that the amount could be doubled, without bringing ruin on the nation, yet the debt has now become almost four hundred millions, with little diminution of national credit.

The true explanation of this difficulty, is in the improvements of manufactures and agriculture which have kept pace with the augmentation of the debt. The productive-ness of the industry of the country has created an ability to pay, equal to the increased demand. The manufacture of cotton increased from five millions of pound weight to twenty-two millions, in seven years, viz. from 1785 to 1792; and the supposed value, when manufactured, from two millions sterling to seven millions and a half—And during the present war, the exports from that country have increased in a ratio with the public debt and exceeding more, viz. from fifteen millions to thirty. The increase of exports the last year, as stated to the house of commons has been four millions—viz from twenty-six millions to thirty millions.

How long the debt may go on augmenting on this principle, it is impossible to calculate, because the powers of the human mind, in contriving new machinery to abridge labour, and in inventing new means of rendering industry productive, are illimitable.

PETER THE GREAT.

The reigning Czar of Russia, always showed by his own example, the rigor with which the laws should be observed. He was in criminal matters inexorable, especially where the crime bore any appearance of premeditated malice.——Whoever committed a murder, had no pardon to hope for. The Czar used to say—"Blood that has been spilt, cries out for vengeance; and a murder that goes unpunished, draws down guilt upon the State."

Miss Hamilton, maid of honour to the Empress, was much addicted to gallantry, and delivered herself of two children, with so much secrecy, as to escape suspicion of any one at Court. But the same thing happening a third time, brought her to the scaffold.

The dead child was found, and all the circumstances here were against her. She was condemned to death; and the Emperor, contrary to his expectation, sanctioned the verdict, though it was generally imagined that he was partial to the lady.

On the day of execution, the offender appeared dressed in a white silk gown, trimmed with black ribbons, and was conducted to the scaffold. The Emperor went to her, took leave of her, and gave her a kiss.—"I cannot," said he, "pardon the laws, to save your life. Support your punishment with courage, and in the hope that God may forgive your sins, address your prayers to him, with a heart full of faith and contrition."—Miss Hamilton then kneeled down and prayed, and the Czar having turned aside she was beheaded.

February 23.

The facility of divorce in France, has given rise to some singular occurrences. In a commune, in the environs of Paris, a trader-man, by mutual consent, had parted with his wife, and married a second. After an interval of three months, however, the first wife thought proper to return home again, and contended with the second that she should be permitted to resume her former rights. The husband had he address to reconcile them; and the Journalist from whom we take the fact informs us, that the second has just lain in, and that the first is six months advanced in her pregnancy.

The following curious fact is stated in a report made to the Council of Five Hundred on Paris, on abuse of the laws of divorce. "A young man, who had married a young woman of nineteen, having a grand aunt of 82 years of age, very rich, and whose property he wished to inherit, he'd forced his wife, married his grand aunt, who settled all her fortune upon him by the marriage contract, and afterwards married her first wife."

March 7.

When the King was informed of General Washington's voluntary resignation of the Presidency of the United States, the amiable Monarch exclaimed, "Well, now that I find he can thus dispense with power, when his duty commands, I must declare he is *a great man*."

American stock has risen near 7 per cent. within the last ten days.

Five hundred of the felons were shipped off in a Dane on Tuesday, from Haverfordwest, and 600 more were to be embarked on Wednesday. The magistrates were fearful that the country people would rise on them, as they felt so indignant at such a rabble insulting their coasts.

The offer of twenty-five ducats for a poem, celebrating the virtues of the late Empress Catherine of Russia, reminds one of what Edmund Burke says of nobility—THE CHEAP DEFENCE OF NATIONS—An epilogium on this price was also called, "THE CHEAP DEFENCE OF ROYALTY."

The extraordinary measures respecting the Bank we learn the first conference is fraught with danger to a country depending on its credit, which, like the tenderest plant, shrinks at the slightest touch of coercion and arbitrary interference. We dare not look forwards to the consequences of these proceedings with a steady eye. We find before us the spectre. The loss of battles, of fleets, of armies, of possessions, is nothing when compared to the depreciation of the paper money, &c. &c.

NEW-YORK, April 27.

The ship Salem, which a few days since had her sails bent, and was on the eve of departure for the East-Indies, has, in consequence of the gloomy prospects, been stripped of her rigging, stores, &c. and laid up.——Other vessels in port are in this predicament. Thus our vessels are partially embargoed, and what we do not lose by the immediate depredations of the belligerents, suffers by inaction.

What a field for decisive measures on the part of our government! It is a field too which no doubt will be gone over, by our assembling constituents, with a dignified coolness and independence which never characterized any nation in our injured situation.—And, above all, may the result of the ensuing extra Congress be the unlimited expansion of American canvass over that ocean which wants its greatest ornament when our commerce is at a stand!

A letter from Canada, dated March 17, says: The parliament have not done any thing yet worth noticing. The government have taken up several people about Montreal, for treasonable practices, &c. &c. One Bisette, a rich tanner near that city, is now in close confinement, and will soon be tried.—A French commission was found on him, and, it is said, there are several others in the same predicament.

—AN EXTRACT—
ON RAISING TURKEYS.

TURKEY, a large domestic fowl, brought from Turkey, and is called by the name of its country.

As many of them are reared in the farming towns in this country, I shall here give directions, from a good writer, how it may be done with success.

"Most of our housewives," says a Swedish author on husbandry, "have long despaired of success in raising Turkeys;—and complained that the profit rarely indemnified them for their trouble, and loss of time;—Whereas, continues he, little more is to be done to them than plunge the chick into cold water, the hour, or if that cannot be done, the day it is hatched, forcing it to swallow one whole pepper-corn, and then restoring it to its mother. From that time it will become hardy, and fear the cold no more than a hen chick. After which it must be remembered, that these creatures are subject to one particular malady while they are young, which carries them off in a few days.——When they begin to droop, examine carefully the feathers on the rump, and you will find two or three which are quill pipe filled with blood. Upon drawing these the chick recovers, and after that requires no more care than what is common to be bestowed on poultry that range in the court yard.

"These articles are too true to be denied—as full proof of the success. Three parishes in Sweden have for many years, gained considerable profit, by rearing and [illegible]

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SPECIE.—The present scarcity of specie is not less a matter of regret than surprize.—The coinage of gold and silver since the restoration, has been as under:

	£
Coined by Charles II.	7,524,105
James II.	2,961,626
William III.	10,581,963
Anne,	2,961,929
George I.	8,725,621
George II.	11,669,579
Total coinage from 1660 to 1760,	44,211,817
Coinage in the present reign,	51,073,362
Total,	65,285,176

From which sum, deducting the re-coinage, and supposing, though highly improbable, that full half has been illegally exported or manufactured, there ought still to remain above forty millions in circulation. The gold coin in circulation in 1794, amounted to 37,500,000l. since which period some millions have been issued from the mint.

The Emperor of China many years ago signified to his subjects, that if he should live to reign fifty years, he should resign the crown. He has lived to that period and has actually relinquished his sceptre in favour of his fifteenth son.

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When the Archduke Charles was informed, on his way to Vienna, that Buonaparte had gone rated to the frontiers of Carinthia and Carniola, and threatened the vallies of the German part of Tyrol, he immediately changed his resolution, and went attended by Gen. Bellegarde, from Kempten, where he arrived on the 5th inst. with the utmost haste to Inspruck. It is supposed that more troops will be sent from the Rhine to Italy. They are to be conveyed in waggons, so that they may arrive in due time.

PARIS, February 26.

In the sitting of the Council of Five Hundred on the 20th inst Bailly D'Anglas observed that a month had elapsed since he denounced to the Council the gaming-houses that are kept in Paris. These infamous receptacles multiply daily. The first time he spoke on the subject there were twenty nine notorious houses of this description, there are now forty-five. Be assured, says he, that these houses have a more intimate connection than is imagined with the robberies and murders you see every day committed. The unfortunate wretch who is plundered at the gaming table, goes and avenges himself for his bad success upon the first person he meets, whom in his turn he plunders. Since the Directory had taken no steps on this subject, he moved that a committee be appointed to examine into the matter—Ordered.

LONDON, February 24.

The new exchequer bills were yesterday at a discount of 2 1-2 per cent. As they are payable in three months, and bear an interest of more than 5 per cent. the gain upon them at present is 15 per cent. per annum.—Government is now paying 15 per cent. per annum, while it is unlawful for an individual to pay more than five!!!

The principal cause of a quarrel between Mr. Pitt and the bank we understand to be this: Some time ago the bank advanced to him, 1 800,000l. It has been found difficult to obtain payment of this sum: but the last loyalty loan putting it in the power of the bank to repay themselves they have stopped it; and this has not only wounded the pride, but embarrassed the plans of the minister.

The Prince of Brazil's present to Sir John Jervis's fleet at Lisbon, for a Christmas dinner, consisted of 100 oxen, 400 sheep, 100 hogs, 28 calves, 300 turkeys, 600 fowles and ducks, 56 pipes of wines, half Calcavello, 28 chests of tea, 14 arrobes of chocolate, and as much vegetables and fruit, as they pleased to accept. The above present was valued at 7000l.

On the 5th of January forged notes on the bank of England were presented for payment—two were paid—on presenting the third the forgery was detected. It was supposed the plates were fabricated at Brest, and that the French are at the bottom of the business.

The want of good seamen in France is most strongly evidenced by the following fact—The Sedentaire, of 74 guns, was sent to sea with the Irish expedition, under command of a lieutenant, and this might have been the occasion of her loss.

A French citizen, who had married two sisters, and lost them both, applied to the council of five hundred for permission to marry his MOTHER-IN LAW—On the application the council passed to the order of the day—leaving him to his own inclination.

It has often been asked how Great Britain supports such an enormous debt. When the debt was only one hundred millions, it was supposed impossible, that the amount could be doubled, without bringing ruin on the nation, yet the debt has now become almost four hundred millions, with little diminution of national credit.

The true explanation of this difficulty, is in the improvements of manufactures and agriculture which have kept pace with the augmentation of the debt. The productiveness of the industry of the country has created an ability to pay, equal to the increased demand. The manufacture of cotton increased from five millions of pound weight to twenty-two millions, in seven years, viz. from 1781 to 1787; and the supposed value, when manufactured, from two millions sterling to seven millions and a half—And during the present war, the exports from that country have increased in a ratio with the public debt and something more, viz. from sixteen millions to thirty. The increase of exports the last year, as stated in the house of commons has been four millions—viz. from twenty-six millions to thirty millions.

How long the debt may go on augmenting on this principle, it is impossible to calculate, because the powers of the human mind, in contriving new machinery to abridge labour, and in inventing new means of rendering industry productive, are illimitable.

PETER THE GREAT,

The late legislator of Russia, always showed by his own example, the rigor with which the laws should be observed. He was in criminal matters inexorable, especially where the crime bore any appearance of premeditated malice.——Whoever committed a murder, had no pardon to hope for. The Czar used to say—"Blood that has been spilt, cries out for vengeance; and a murder that goes unpunished, is a wound given to the State."

Miss Hamilton, maid of honour to the Empress, was much addicted to gallantry, and delivered herself of two children, with so much secrecy, as to escape suspicion of any one at Court. But the same thing happening a third time, brought her to the scaffold.

The dead child was found, and all the circumstances bore witness against her. She was condemned to death; and the Emperor, contrary to her expectation, sanctioned the verdict, though it was generally imagined that he was partial to the lady.

On the day of execution, the offender appeared dressed in a white silk gown, trimmed with black ribbons, and was conducted to the scaffold. The Emperor went to her, took leave of her, and gave her a kiss.—"I cannot," said he, "violate the laws, to save your life. Support your punishment with courage; and in the hope that God may forgive your sins, address your prayers to him, with a heart full of faith and contrition."—Miss Hamilton knelt down and prayed, and the Czar having turned aside she was beheaded.

February 28.

The facility of divorce in France, has given rise to some singular occurrences. In a commune, in the environs of Paris, a tradesman, by mutual content, had parted with his wife, and married a second. After an interval of three months, however, the first wife thought proper to return home again, and contended with the second that she should be permitted to resume her former rights. The husband had the address to reconcile them; and the Journalist from whom we take the fact informs us, that the second has just lain in, and that the first is six months advanced in her pregnancy.

The following curious fact is stated in a report made to the Council of Five Hundred in Paris, as an abuse of the laws of divorce. "A young man, who had married a young woman of nineteen, having a grand aunt of 82 years of age, very rich, and whole property he wished to inherit, he divorced his wife, married his grand aunt, who settled all her fortune upon him by the marriage contract, and afterwards married his first wife."

March 7.

When the King was informed of General Washington's voluntary resignation of the Presidency of the United States, the amiable Monarch exclaimed, "Well now that I find he can thus dispense with power, when his duty commands, I must declare he is a *great man*."

American stock has risen near 7 per cent. within the last ten days.

Five hundred of the felons were shipped off in a Dane on Tuesday, from Haverfordwest, and 600 more were to be embarked on Wednesday. The magistrates were fearful that the country people would rise on them, as they felt so indignant at such a rabble insulting their coasts.

The offer of twenty-five ducats for a poem, celebrating the virtues of the late Empress Catherine of Russia, reminds one of what Edmund Burke says of nobility—THE CHEAP DEFENCE OF NATIONS.—An eulogium of that price may be called, "THE CHEAP DEFENCE OF ROYALTY."

In case extraordinary measures respecting the Bank, we from the first conceived as fraught with danger to a country depending on its credit, which, like the tenderest plant, shrinks at the slightest touch of coercion and arbitrary interference. We dare not look forwards to the consequences of these proceedings with a steady eye. We shudder at the prospect. The loss of battles, of fleets, of armies, of possessions, is nothing when compared to the depreciation of the paper money, which is the depreciation of the paper money, which now was equal to specie in the eyes of the political and commercial world. That our conceptions of the subject are just, appears from the consequent rise of the American funds. The deferred stock, which last week was at 63 is now 67, and the Bank stock, from 108 is risen to 117.

SPECIE.—The present scarcity of specie is not less a matter of regret than surprize.—The coinage of gold and silver since the restoration, has been as under:

	£
Coined by Charles II.	7 524 105
James II.	2 961,626
William III.	10,581,963
Anne,	2 961 929
George I.	8 725 621
George II.	11,469,579
Total coinage from 1660 to 1760,	44,221,817
Coinage in the present reign,	51,073,362
Total,	65 285 176

From which sum, deducting the re-coinage, and supposing, though highly improbable, that full half has been illegally exported or manufactured, there ought still to remain above forty millions in circulation. The gold coin in circulation in 1794, amounted to 27,500,000l. since which period some millions have been issued from the mint.

The Emperor of China many years ago signified to his subjects, that if he should live to reign fifty years, he should resign the crown. He has lived to that period and has actually relinquished his sceptre in favour of his fifteenth son.

NEW-YORK, April 17.

The ship Sanfom, which a few days since had her sails bent, and was on the eve of departure for the East-Indies, has, in consequence of the gloomy prospects, been stripped of her rigging, stores, &c. and laid up.——Other vessels in port are in this predicament. Thus our vessels are partially embargoed, and what we do not lose by the immediate depredations of the belligerents, suffers by inaction.

What a field for decisive measures on the part of our government! It is a field too which no doubt will be gone over, by our assembling constituents, with a dignified coolness and independence which never characterized any nation in our injured situation.—And, above all, may the result of the ensuing extra Congress be the unlimited expansion of American canvas over that ocean which wants its greatest ornament when our commerce is at a stand!

A letter from Canada, dated March 17, says: The parliament have not done any thing yet worth noticing. The government have taken up several people about Montreal, for treasonable practices, &c. &c. One Bissette, a rich tanner near that city, is now in close confinement, and will soon be tried.—A French commission was found on him, and, it is said, there are several others in the same predicament.

—AN EXTRACT—
ON RAISING TURKEYS.

TURKEY, a large domestic fowl, brought from Turkey, and is called by the name of its country.

As many of them are reared in the farming towns in this country, I shall here give directions, from a good writer, how it may be done with success.

"Most of our housewives," says a Swedish author on husbandry, "have long despaired of success in raising Turkeys;—and complained that the profit rarely indemnified them for their trouble, and loss of time:—Whereas, continues he, little more is to be done to them than plunge the chick into cold water, the hour, or if that cannot be done, the day it is hatched, forcing it to swallow one whole pepper-corn, and then restoring it to its mother. From that time it will become hardy, and fear the cold no more than a hen chick. After which it must be remembered, that these creatures are subject to one particular malady while they are young, which carries them off in a few days.——When they begin to droop, examine carefully the feathers on the rumps, and you will find two or three which for quill part is filled with blood. Upon drawing these the chick recovers, and after that requires no more care than what is commonly bestowed on poultry that range in the court yard.

"These articles are too true to be denied—and in proof of the success, three parishes in Sweden have for many years, gained several hundred pounds, by rearing and [illegible]

By the Venelia, Capt. Adamſon, arrived at New York, on the 24th Ult. in 41 Days from Briſtol, we have the following:

LONDON, March 8.

PEACE BETWEEN THE POPE AND FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Buonaparte, Commander in Chief, to the French Executive Directory.

Head Quarters at Tolentino,
10 Ventoſe, Feb. 19.

"I ſhall ſend you immediately the ten ſtandards which we have taken from the Pope in the different actions we have had with his troops. You will find annexed the copy of a letter which the Holy Father has written to me, and of my anſwer.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

"Dear Son, health and apoſtolic benediction.

"Deſiring to terminate amicably our differences with the French Republic by the retreat of the troops which you command, we ſend and depute to you, as our plenipotentiaries, two eccleſiaſtics, the Cardinal Matty, who is perfectly known to you, and M. Caleppi; and two ſeculars, the Duke Don Lewis Braſchi, our nephew, and the Marquis Camillus Maſſimi, who are inveſted with our full powers to concert with you, promiſe, and ſubſcribe ſuch conditions as we hope will be juſt and reaſonable, obliging ourſelves under our faith and word to approve and ratify them in ſpecial form in order that they may be valid and inviolable in all future time.—Aſſured of the ſentiments of good will which you have manifeſted, we have abſtained from removing any thing from Rome, by which you will be perſuaded of the entire confidence which we repoſe in you. We conclude by aſſuring you of our perfect eſteem, and in giving you the paternal apoſtolic benediction.

Given at St. Peter's, in Rome, the 12th, Feb. 1797, the 22d year of our Pontification.

"PIUS, P. P. XVI."

Buonaparte, Gen. in Chief of the army in Italy, to his Holineſs the Pope.

"Head Quarters, Tolentino, 1ſt Ventoſe, 5th year.

"*Moſt Holy Father.*

I ought to thank your Holineſs for the ſing things contained in the letter which ave taken the trouble to write to me.

The peace between the French Republ wrnour Holineſs is juſt ſigned; I felici theelf in being able to contribute to perſonal ſafety.

I entreat your Holineſs to guard againſt e perſons who are at Rome, who are told to be Courts, the enemies of France, or who ſuffer themſelves to be guided excluſively by the paſſions of hatred which the loſs of territory conſtantly engenders.

"All Europe knows the pacific inclination, and the conciliatory virtue of your Holineſs. The French Republic, I hope will be one of the trueſt friends of Rome.

"I ſend my aid de-camp, chief of brigade, to expreſs to your Holineſs the perfect eſteem and veneration which I have for your perſon, and to intreat you to confide in the deſire which I have to give you on every occaſion proofs of the reſpect and veneration with which I have the honour to be your moſt obedient ſervant.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

The Hamburgh Mails, due on Wedneſday, arrived yeſterday.—The Archduke Charles has commenced his military career with ſucceſs, in having defeated the advanced guard of the French army, commanded by General Maſſena; after which his royal highneſs proceeded to Vienna to conſult on a plan of operations.

The recent ſucceſs which attended the operations of the Arc duke Charles, in the Tyroleſe, has, as was expected, arreſted Buonaparte in his progreſs to Rome. Previous to this, the republican general diſmiſſed the envoy of the Pope unheard, declaring, that in the capital alone would he treat with his Holineſs. On receiving, however, advice of the offenſive movements of the Auſtrians, and probably calculating on ſome oppoſition from the command of General Clerk, he liſtened to the renewed propoſals of the Pope, and concluded a haſty peace.

A court of Common Council was held yeſterday at Guildhall, when the thanks of the court were unanimouſly voted to Sir John Jervis, K. B. and to all the admirals, captains, officers, ſeamen, mariners, and ſoldiers in the fleet on the 14th of February—a ſword, value 2000 guineas was alſo voted to Sir John Jervis; and the freedom of the city, in gold boxes, value 100 guineas each, and to all the admirals in the fleet, and to commodore Nelſon.

It appears from the Vienna court Gazette of the 13th of February, that the Archduke Charles arrived at Vienna in the evening of the 10th from the head quarters of the army of Italy. It is ſuppoſed that the object of his return is to confer with the emperor and his miniſters on the operations to be entered on, and to give information of the actual ſituation of the army.

Accounts from Botzen, of the 18th Feb. ſtate that the Archduke Charles, before he left the army, had gained a conſiderable advantage in an action with the advanced poſts of General Maſſena: 700 wounded were brought into Trent.

All the letters from Tyrol, down to the 28th February, mention that the Auſtrians ſtill keep acting upon the defenſive.

Gen. Liptay was at Bolzano, much indiſpoſed. The French at the ſame time threatened the place and directed their main force againſt Carniola.

The king of Naples continues to obſerve the ſtricteſt neutrality.

The French have formed an army of reſerve of 18,000 on the frontiers of Geneva.

Letters from Carliſruhe of the 23d ult. ſtate, that great apprehenſions are entertained in that quarter of the French effecting the paſſage of the Rhine. They have collected upwards of 30,000 men between Spires, Neuſtadt and Landau.

In conſequence of the advertiſement of the iſſue of dollars at 4s. 9d. the bank was yeſterday put into a ſtate of ſiege. The crowd and preſſure exceeded even that of Monday the 27th ult. after the alarming order of council was made known. Before two o'clock the iſſue of dollars was ſtopped. They were ſold by Jews at the avenues for five ſhillings. It is ſuppoſed that the manner of iſſuing them muſt again be changed.

The report which ſtated the ſailing of the ſquadron collected at Dunkirk, we are enabled to ſay is unfounded:—a cutter belonging to Yarmouth ſtation, on Tueſday laſt, looked into that port; there were ſeveral veſſels there, ſome of them anſwering to the deſcription of the large flat bottomed barges conſtructed to run into ſhoal water, and eaſily debark troops—but theſe did not wear an appearance equal to immediate ſervice. At Oſtend all was inactive on Wedneſday.

The Dutch fleet is lying at the Texel, at ſingle anchor, waiting for the firſt favourable wind to put to ſea—they have been joined by ſeveral frigates from Fluſhing, and a ſhip of the line from Rotterdam.

The Bank have agreed to iſſue dollars at 4s. 9d. each, inſtead of 4s. 6d. as at firſt propoſed. The number which they mean to iſſue amounts to 400,000. On Sunday 80,000 were ſtamped at the Mint. The mark is the King's head, which is placed on the King of Spain's neck.

We have to ſtate, upon the authority of letters from Peterſburgh, (and we believe that government were put in poſſeſſion of the fact by the laſt meſſenger that arrived from Sweden) the very important intelligence, that another naval armed neutrality is forming in the North, of which Ruſſia is to be at the head, and to furniſh the largeſt quota of ſhips.

From the ſame ſource we are alſo informed, that under the mediation of Pruſſia, a commercial treaty is negotiating between Ruſſia and the French Republic, and that the partial admiſſion of French commodities into the Ruſſian ports is to be looked upon as a preliminary meaſure, which is to be followed by great privileges.

This morning Captain Hollowell, late of the Courageux of 74 guns which was loſt near Gibraltar, arrived at the admiralty with deſpatches from Sir John Jervis—After completely refitting his fleet and prizes, Sir John Jervis ſailed from Lagos Bay on the 23d, and arrived at Liſbon on the 25th or 26th ult.

Sir John Jervis has been joined by the Zealous of 74 guns, which makes his fleet 16 ſail of the line. The report of the capture of the Santiſſima Trinidada, the Spaniſh admiral's ſhip, is not confirmed.

The Spaniſh fleet is ſtill cruiſing to the weſtward of St. Vincent's, it is ſuppoſed, to protect the very rich convoy coming home from South America. This convoy is valued at ten millions ſterling; and one ſhip alone is ſaid to have 12 millions of dollars on board.

March 11.

A letter was yeſterday received at the navy office, from Lieut. Maxwell, of his Majeſty's ſhip Inflexible, dated Lagos Bay, the 19th ult. which ſtates that the Santiſſima Trinidada the Spaniſh admiral's ſhip, of 130 guns, had been taken poſſeſſion of by two of our frigates but that, from her ſhattered and diſabled ſtate great fears were entertained for her ſafety.

Sir Robert Calder is to reinforce Sir John Jervis immediately with four ſail of the line, one of 110 guns, and three of 74.

Letter from an officer in his Majeſty's ſervice in the Eaſt Indies, to his friend in Edinburgh. Banda Bay Harbour or Road Stead, March 26, 1796.

"In my laſt, from Malacca, I hinted the difficulties we were likely to encounter at Amboyna. Theſe however, all vaniſhed on our approach. The governor, on ſeeing our force, ſurrendered on the 3d ſummons, the 17th ult. A few days after, having taken poſſeſſion of the place, and removing the Dutch garriſon, the commander ſent a ſummons, by his Majeſty's ſhip Reſiſtance, to the governor of theſe iſlands, to ſurrender. This he refuſed, ſaying he was determined to defend the place to the laſt, againſt any force that might come againſt it; at the ſame time firing hot ſhot on the Reſiſtance. Immediately on this intelligence, the commodore embarked half the troops we brought to Amboyna, reſolved to carry the place by ſtorm. The 8th inſtant, early in the morning, arrangements being made, the troops with all the marines of the ſquadron and as many ſeamen as could be ſpared were to be inſtantly landed.—After landing, we halted within about eighty yards of the main fort, which we were at daylight next morning to ſtorm.

"Whilſt we lay in this manner, ready for the morning's attack, the Dutch Governor had called a Council of the principal inhabitants within the fort, and having duly weighed their ſtrength, or as I am inclined to think, dreading the conſequences of a ſtorm, and loſs of private property, in caſe of reſiſtleſs reſiſtence, came to the reſolution to ſurrender, which was communicated to the Commodore, and from him deſpatched to the Commander of the troops at midnight, and at ſix next morning his Majeſty's forces were to march into and take poſſeſſion of the garriſon, which, after arranging a few ceremonials uſed on ſuch occaſions, took place between ſeven and eight o'clock. Now having put you in poſſeſſion of Amboyna and Banda the principal clove and nutmeg iſlands, I ſhall be brief concerning myſelf. All our fighting in India, at leaſt in this diſtant quarter, I think, is fairly and moſt luckily ended.

"Public property at Amboyna and Banda in cloves and nutmegs is great indeed—at the firſt place, the ſtore houſes are full."

A corps of 20,000 Auſtrians line the banks of the Piave. The chief force of the French in Tyrol is at Lavis; they will not attack General Alvinzy before Buonaparte returns from the Papal territory.

General Clarke is arrived at Piacenza on his way to Rome: but the Pope had left that city.

From an Engliſh Paper.

The friends of genuine liberty muſt obſerve with virtuous delight the glorious character which the American conſtitution now diſplays. The enemies of man have been brooding over the epoch of their new election with a malignant preſage of tumults, diſorder and confuſion; in all the circles of political ſycophancy, we have been ſtunned with noiſy predictions of the fall of America. "The time is now approaching" they exclaim with malignant joy," when the paper fabric of this boaſted conſtitution will be put to the proof—and it will be ſeen that in this mercenary and proſtigate age, there can be no real ſecurity for a people out of the pale of abſolute government."

The time is come, and what a time! Never, we will venture to ſay, had any government in its infancy to undergo ſuch a variety of attack! Never was any ſyſtem put to a ſeverer proof! Every thing that could agitate the paſſions of men has been experienced.—Alarm at the proſpect of loſing their incomparable Preſident—without any one candidate that approached to his character—the influence of two foreign nations, who had for years exerted every engine of power and artifice to entangle and corrupt the people—the delirium of the times, ariſing out of the convulſions of Europe, engendering in one breaſt the flame of liberty, and in another the paſſion of intereſt—All thoſe attacks joined the ſpirit of internal faction, which muſt always operate to a certain degree on a popular government, have been felt, and under all theſe conflicts has the moſt important election taken place that ſurrounding nations ever ſaw.

Hiſtory has borne faithful teſtimony to the diſgraceful ſcenes of the election of a King of Poland; and abſolute monarchy caught from the horrors of that event, a plauſible argument to reconcile their people to the tranquility of a line of inheritance, ſince the chance of incapacity was better than the aſſurance of tumult.—But what a ſcene has America diſplayed! The election of a Preſident for the ſixteen United States of America has taken place with leſs diſorder than the election of a member for a popular Borough in England, and certainly with much leſs immorality and expenſe.

The event has put the conſtitution of America to the teſt, and it has come forth pure and unſullied—an example to all people of the value of conſiſtency and readineſs in principle. The reſult of the machinations of the French, ought to be a warning to them not to violate the liberty in others which they aſſert for themſelves.—And to the paraſites of arbitrary power it ought to be a leſſon that no people can be truly ſecure in the enjoyment of the bleſſings of peace, who have not an eſſential voice in the councils of their government.

ALEXANDRIA, April 18.

There have been inſpected at this port, from the firſt of January to the firſt of April, 1797, 36,116 barrels of flour—in this account is included a ſmall proportion of ſhip ſtuff. During the ſame time, there were exported from Philadelphia 26,598 barrels of flour and middlings.

WILKESBARRE, (Penn.) April 22.

A cat, belonging to Capt. W——, of this town, 12 years old, has had 113 kittens, beſides one litter which was not found. Were theſe kittens ſold for the ſame price that Whittington ſold his for, they would produce ſpecie ſufficient to ſatisfy the exorbitant demands of the Pennſylvania ſpeculators, and ſecure the people of this country in the peaceable poſſeſſion of their property.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.

Notwithſtanding the appearances of animoſity ſubſiſting between the United States and the Republic of France, we have the beſt founded reaſons for believing that the miſunderſtanding will be of a very ſhort duration, after the buſineſs ſhall have been laid before Congreſs by the Preſident. *(Aurora)*

April 20.

Mr. Greenleaf of New York, Printer, of the Argus, has been tried before the Circuit Court of the United States, for a libel, of which he was pronounced guilty, and fined by the Court (a which Judge Ellſworth preſided) *ſeven hundred dollars!*

The proſecutor, we underſtand, was Sir John Temple, the Britiſh Conſul.

Mr. Greenleaf, in his ſtatement of the tranſaction which gave riſe to the proſecution, ſays, that it was for the publication of a piece averſe from his own political principles, and in anſwer to one which had previouſly appeared in his paper, and publiſhed merely to ſupport the character of an impartial Printer.

Mr. G. conſoles himſelf in the reflection, that he had no criminal intention, and that his enemies are diſappointed, as the writer of the piece, whom he refuſed to give up, has too much honour to ſee the printer ſuffer.

NEW-YORK, April 22.

A London paper contains three columns of deſcriptions of the ladies dreſſes on the queen's birth day. The account cloſes with the following general remarks, which we inſert for the benefit of the ladies.

The hair was dreſſed very full and high, and quite off the ears, and bandeaus of gold or ſilver lace, or black velvet embroidered with gold, run through the hair, gold and ſilver artificial flowers were alſo much worn; and ſome ladies had plumes *a la Wurtemburg*. There were few caps. The ladies all wore full dreſs neckerchiefs, with point lace, ſufficiently open to diſplay irreſiſtable charms.

The petticoats, as uſual, of crape, richly embroidered; the trains chiefly of plain or ſhag velvets, and ſome of ſattin.

The ſleeves of the gown were in general trimmed with narrow gold lace; and the bottoms of the train and petticoat with gold and ſilver lace plaitings, or broad fringes.

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LANSINGBURGH, April 21.

A Fact worthy of Remark.

The laſt week a Captain of a veſſel, ſailing between Troy and New York, bought at the New-York market 100 weight of freſh butter at 1/3 per pound—which he ſold at Troy in leſs than an hour at 1/9 per pound.——The country ſtorekeepers who have monopolized all the butter at 1/4 and 1/6 per pound at home, have a fair proſpect of *great profit* on the large quantities they have, with care, been collecting to ſupply the Capital.

What muſt ſtrangers, coming into a rich country like this, think of our induſtrious farmers? Is the above fact an honor or a diſgrace to a country; Farmers decide.

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The following information may be relied on, as being derived from a reſpectable and authentic ſource.

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By the Venelia, Capt. Adamson, arrived at New York, on the 24th Ult. in 41 Days from Briſtol, we have the following:

LONDON, March 8

PEACE BETWEEN THE POPE AND FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Buonaparte, Commander in Chief, to the French Executive Directory.

Head Quarters at Tolentino,
20 Ventoſe, Feb. 19

"I ſhall ſend you immediately the ten ſtandards which we have taken from the Pope in the different actions we have had with his troops. You will find annexed the copy of a letter which the Holy Father has written to me, and of my anſwer.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

"Dear Son, health and apoſtolic benediction.

"Deſiring to terminate amicably our differences with the French Republic by the retreat of the troops which you command, we ſend and depute to you, as our plenipotentiaries, two eccleſiaſtics, the Cardinal Matty, who is perfectly known to you, and M. Caleppi; and two ſeculars, the Duke Don Lewis Braſchi, our nephew, and the Marquis Camillus Maſſimi, who are inveſted with our full powers to concert with you, promiſe, and ſubſcribe ſuch conditions as we hope will be juſt and reaſonable, obliging ourſelves under our faith and word to approve and ratify them in ſpecial form in order that they may be valid and inviolable in all future time.—Aſſured of the ſentiments of good will which you have manifeſted, we have abſtained from removing any thing from Rome, by which you will be perſuaded of the entire confidence which we repoſe in you. We conclude by aſſuring you of our perfect eſteem, and in giving you the paternal apoſtolic benediction.

Given at St. Peter's, in Rome, the 12th, Feb. 1797, the 22d year of our Pontification.

"PIUS, P. P. XVI."

Buonaparte Gen. in Chief of the army in Italy, to his Holineſs the Pope.

"Head Quarters, Tolentino, 1ſt Ventoſe, 5th year.

"*Moſt Holy Father.*

I ought to thank your Holineſs for the ſeveral things contained in the letter which you have taken the trouble to write to me.

The peace between the French Republic and your Holineſs is juſt ſigned; I felicitate it to being able to contribute to perſonal ſafety.

I entreat your Holineſs to guard againſt the perſons who are at Rome, who are ſold to the Courts, the enemies of France, or who ſuffer themſelves to be guided excluſively by the paſſions of hatred which the love of territory conſtantly engenders.

"All Europe knows the pacific inclination, and the conciliatory virtue of your Holineſs. The French Republic, I hope will be one of the trueſt friends of Rome.

"I ſend my aid de-camp, chief of brigade, to expreſs to your Holineſs the perfect eſteem and veneration which I have for your perſon, and to intreat you to confide in the deſire which I have to give you on every occaſion proofs of the reſpect and veneration with which I have the honour to be your moſt obedient ſervant.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

The Hamburgh Mails, due on Wedneſday, arrived yeſterday.—The Archduke Charles has commenced his military career with ſucceſs, in having defeated the advanced guard of the French army, commanded by General Maſſena; after which his royal highneſs proceeded to Vienna to conſult on a plan of operations.

The recent ſucceſs which attended the operations of the Archduke Charles, in the Tyroleſe, has, as was expected, arreſted Buonaparte in his progreſs to Rome. Previous to this, the republican general had ſent the envoy of the Pope onward, declaring, that in the capital alone would he treat with his Holineſs. On receiving, however, advice of the offenſive movements of the Auſtrians, and probably calculating on ſome oppoſition from the command of General C. he liſtened to the renewed propoſals of the Pope, and concluded a haſty peace.

A court of Common Council was held yeſterday at Guildhall, when the thanks of the court were unanimouſly voted to Sir John Jervis, K. B and to all the admirals, captains, officers, ſeamen, marines, and ſoldiers in the fleet on the 14th of February—a ſword, value 200 guineas was alſo voted to Sir John Jervis; and the freedom of the city, in gold boxes, value 100 guineas each, and to all the admirals in the fleet, and to commodore Nelſon.

It appears from the Vienna court Gazette of the 12th of February, that the Archduke Charles arrived at Vienna in the evening of the 10th from the head quarters of the army of Italy. It is ſuppoſed that the object of his return is to confer with the emperor and his miniſters on the operations to be entered on, and to give information of the actual ſituation of the army.

Accounts from Bern, of the 18th Feb. ſtate that the Archduke Charles, before he left the army, had gained a conſiderable advantage in an action with the advanced poſts of General Maſſena: 700 wounded were brought into Trent.

All the letters from Tyrol, down to the 18th February, mention that the Auſtrians ſtill keep acting upon the defenſive.

Gen. Liptay was at Solterne, much indiſpoſed. The French at the ſame time threatened the place and directed their main force againſt Carniola.

The king of Naples continues to obſerve the ſtricteſt neutrality.

The French have formed an army of reſerve of 18,000 on the frontiers of Geneva.

Letters from Carliſrune of the 23d ult. ſtate, that great apprehenſions are entertained in that quarter of the French paſſing the paſſage of the Rhine. They have collected upwards of 30,000 men between Spires, Neuſtadt and Landau.

In conſequence of the advertiſement of the iſſue of dollars at 4s. 9d. the bank was yeſterday put into a ſtate of ſiege. The crowd and preſſure exceeded even that of Monday the 27th ult. after the alarming order of council was made known. Before two o'clock the iſſue of dollars was ſtopped. They were ſold by Jews at the avenues for five ſhillings. It is ſuppoſed that the manner of iſſuing them muſt again be changed.

The report which ſtated the ſailing of the ſquadron collected at Dunkirk, we are enabled to ſay is unfounded:—a cutter belonging to Yarmouth ſtation, on Tueſday laſt, looked into that port; there were ſeveral veſſels there, ſome of them anſwering to the deſcription of the large flat bottomed barges conſtructed to run into ſhoal water, and eaſily debark troops—but theſe did not wear an appearance equal to immediate ſervice. At Oſtend all was inactive on Wedneſday.

The Dutch fleet is lying at the Texel, at ſingle anchor, waiting for the firſt favourable wind to put to ſea—they have been joined by ſeveral frigates from Flushing, and a ſhip of the line from Rotterdam.

The Bank have agreed to iſſue dollars at 4s. 9d. each, inſtead of 4s. 6d. as at firſt propoſed. The number which they mean to iſſue amounts to 420,000. On Sunday 80,000 were ſtamped at the Mint. The mark is the King's head, which is placed on the King of Spain's neck.

We have to ſtate, upon the authority of letters from Peterſburgh, (and we believe that government were put in poſſeſſion of the fact by the laſt meſſenger that arrived from Sweden) the very important intelligence, that another naval armed neutrality is forming in the North, of which Ruſſia is to be at the head, and to furniſh the largeſt quota of ſhips.

From the ſame ſource we are alſo informed, that under the mediation of Pruſſia, a commercial treaty is negotiating between Ruſſia and the French Republic, and that the partial admiſſion of French commodities into the Ruſſian ports is to be looked upon as a preliminary meaſure, which is to be followed by great privileges.

This morning Captain Hollowell, late of the Courageux of 74 guns which was loſt near Gibraltar, arrived at the admiralty with deſpatches from Sir John Jervis—After completely refitting his fleet and prizes, Sir John Jervis ſailed from Lagos Bay on the 23d, and arrived at Liſbon on the 25th or 26th ult.

Sir John Jervis has been joined by the Zealous of 74 guns, which makes his fleet 16 ſail of the line. The report of the capture of the Santiſſima Trinidada, the Spaniſh admiral's ſhip, is not confirmed.

The Spaniſh fleet is ſtill cruiſing to the weſtward of St. Vincent's, it is ſuppoſed, to protect the very rich convoy coming home from South America. This convoy is valued at ten millions ſterling; and one ſhip alone is ſaid to have 12 millions of dollars on board.

March 11.

A letter was yeſterday received at the navy office, from Lieut. Maxwell, of his Majeſty's ſhip Lively off Liſbon, dated Lagos Bay, the 19th ult. which ſtates that the Santiſſima Trinidada the Spaniſh admiral's ſhip, of 130 guns, had been taken poſſeſſion of by two of our frigates but that, from her ſhattered and diſabled ſtate great fears were entertained for her ſafety.

Sir Robert Calder is to reinforce Sir John Jervis immediately with four ſail of the line, one of 110 guns, and three of 74.

Letter from an officer in his Majeſty's ſervice in the Eaſt Indies, to his friend in Hamburgh. Banda Bay Harbour or Road Stead, March 26, 1796.

"In my laſt, from Malacca, I hinted the difficulties we were likely to encounter at Amboyna. Theſe however, all vaniſhed on our approach. The governor, on ſeeing our force, ſurrendered on the 3d ſummons, the 17th ult. A few days after, having taken poſſeſſion of the place, and removing the Dutch garriſon, the commander ſent a ſummons, by his Majeſty's ſhip Reſiſtance, to the governor of theſe iſlands, to ſurrender. This he refuſed, ſaying he was determined to defend the place to the laſt, againſt any force that might come againſt it, at the ſame time firing hot ſhot on the Reſiſtance. Immediately on this intelligence, the commodore embarked half the troops we brought to Amboyna, reſolved to carry the place by ſtorm. The 8th inſtant, early in the morning, arrangements being made the troops with all the marines of the ſquadron and as many ſeamen as could be ſpared were to be inſtantly landed.—After landing, we halted within about eighty yards of the main fort, which we were at daylight next morning to ſtorm.

"Whilſt we lay in in a manner, ready for the morning's attack, the Dutch Governor had called a Council of the principal inhabitants within the fort, and having duly weighed their ſtrength, or as I am inclined to think, dreading the conſequences of a ſtorm, and loſs of private property, in caſe of reſiſtleſs reſiſtence, came to the reſolution to ſurrender, which was communicated to the Commodore, and from him deſpatched to the Commander of the troops at midnight, and at ſix next morning his Majeſty's forces were to march into and take poſſeſſion of the garriſon, which, after arranging a few ceremonials uſed on ſuch occaſions, took place between ſeven and eight o'clock. Now having put you in poſſeſſion of Amboyna and Banda the principal clove and nutmeg iſlands, I ſhall be brief concerning myſelf. All our fighting in India, at leaſt in this diſtant quarter, I think, is fairly and moſt luckily ended.

"Public property at Amboyna and Banda in cloves and nutmegs is great indeed—at the firſt place, the ſtore houſes are full."

A corps of 20,000 Auſtrians line the banks of the Piave. The chief force of the French in Tyrol is at Lavis; they will not attack General Alvinzy before Buonaparte returns from the Papal territory.

General Clarke is arrived at Placenza on his way to Rome: but the Pope had left that city.

From an Engliſh Paper.

The friends of genuine liberty muſt obſerve with virtuous delight the glorious character which the American conſtitution now diſplays. The enemies of man have been brooding over the epoch of their new election with a malignant preſage of tumults, diſorder and confuſion; in all the circles of political ſycophancy, we have been ſtunned with noiſy predictions of the fall of America. "The time is now approaching" they exclaim with malignant joy," when the paper fabric of this boaſted conſtitution will be put to the proof—and it will be ſeen that in this mercenary and proflgate age, there can be no real ſecurity for a people out of the pale of abſolute government."

The time is come, and what a time! Never, we will venture to ſay, had any government in its infancy to undergo ſuch a variety of attack! Never was any ſyſtem put to a ſeverer proof! Every thing that could agitate the paſſions of men has been experienced.—Alarm at the proſpect of loſing their incomparable Preſident—without any one candidate that approached to his character—the influence of two foreign nations, who had for years exerted every engine of power and artifice to entangle and corrupt the people—the delirium of the times, ariſing out of the convulſions of Europe, engendering in one breaſt the flame of liberty, and in another the paſſion of intereſt—All theſe attacks joined the ſpirit of internal faction, which muſt always operate to a certain degree on a popular government, have been felt, and under all theſe conflicts has the moſt important election taken place that ſurrounding nations ever ſaw.

Hiſtory has borne faithful teſtimony to the diſgraceful ſcenes of the election of a King of Poland; and abſolute monarchy caught from the horrors of that event, a plauſible argument to reconcile their people to the tranquility of a line of inheritance, ſince the chance of incapacity was better than the aſſurance of tumult.—But what a ſcene has America diſplayed! The election of a Preſident for the ſixteen United States of America has taken place with leſs diſorder than the election of a member for a popular Borough in England, and certainly with much leſs immorality and expenſe.

The event has put the conſtitution of America to the teſt, and it has come forth pure and unſullied—an example to all people of the value of conſiſtency and readineſs in principle. The reſult of the machinations of the French, ought to be a warning to them not to violate the liberty in others which they aſſert for themſelves.—And to the paraſites of arbitrary power it ought to be a leſſon that no people can be truly ſecure in the enjoyment of the bleſſings of peace, who have not an eſſential voice in the councils of their government.

ALEXANDRIA, April 18

There have been inſpected at this port, from the firſt of January to the firſt of April, 1797, 36,216 barrels of flour—in this account is included a ſmall proportion of ſhip ſtuff. During the ſame time, there were exported from Philadelphia 26,594 barrels of flour and middlings.

WILKESBARRE, (Penſ.) April 22.

A cat, belonging to Capt. W——, of this town, 12 years old, has had 213 kittens, beſides one litter which was not found. Were theſe kittens ſold for the ſame price that Whittington ſold his for, they would produce ſpecie ſufficient to ſatisfy the exorbitant demands of the Pennſylvania ſpeculators, and ſecure the people of this country in the peaceable poſſeſſion of their property.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.

Notwithſtanding the appearances of animoſity ſubſiſting between the United States and the Republic of France, we have the beſt founded reaſons for believing that the miſunderſtanding will be of a very ſhort duration, after the buſineſs ſhall have been laid before Congreſs by the Preſident. *(Aurora)*

April 20.

Mr. Greenleaf of New York, Printer, of the Argus, has been tried before the Circuit Court of the United States, for a libel, of which he was pronounced guilty, and fined by the Court (a whole Judge Ellſworth preſided) *ſeven hundred dollars!*

The proſecutor was the Britiſh miniſter, Sir John Temple, late Britiſh Conſul.

Mr. Greenleaf, in his ſtatement of the tranſaction which gave riſe to the proſecution, ſays, that it was for the publication of a piece averſe from his own political principles, and in anſwer to one which had previouſly appeared in his paper, and publiſhed merely to ſupport the character of an impartial Printer.

Mr. G. conſoles himſelf in the reflection, that he had no criminal intention, and that his enemies are diſappointed, as the writer of the piece, whom he refuſed to give up, has too much honour to ſee the printer ſuffer.

NEW-YORK, April 22.

A London paper contains three columns of deſcriptions of the ladies dreſſes on the queen's birth day. The account cloſes with the following general remarks, which we inſert for the benefit of the ladies.

The hair was dreſſed very full and high, and quite off the ears, and bandeaus of gold or ſilver lace, or black velvet embroidered with gold, run through the hair, gold and ſilver artificial flowers were alſo much worn; and ſome ladies had plumes *a la Wurtemburg*. There were few caps. The ladies all wore full dreſs neckerchiefs, with point lace, ſufficiently open to diſplay irreſiſtable charms.

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BOSTON, April 25.

Arrived brig Lyon, 65 days from Malaga Capt. Felt, informs that the French privateers in the Mediterranean, carry into the Spanish ports, every American veſſel they meet with, wherever bound; and ſuch are the orders, or the juſtice of the French Conſul there, that ſcarcely any eſcape condemnation, however frivilous the pretence.

Capt. Felt alſo informs, that Capt. Brooks and Minot had made application to the Spaniſh government for redreſs; but were unſucceſsful; the Spaniards appearing to countenance the unqualified ſyſtem of French ſpoliation.

The William, Strong, of Portland, being taken by a French privateer, two officers and ſix men were put on board to conduct her into port. The Americans finding a favourable opportunity for the recovery of THEIR property, roſe upon the veſſel, and in the enſuing ſtruggle killed the two French officers. The next day ſhe was again taken by another French privateer, and carried into Porto Rico. —It was ſuppoſed the Americans would be hanged.

NEWPORT, MAY 2.

A Liſt of the new Federal Legiſlature, which are to convene at Philadelphia (agreeably to the Preſident's Proclamation) on the 15th Inſtant, viz.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.
Years from 4th March '97.

New Hampſhire, John Langdon, 4; Samuel Livermore, 2

Vermont, Elijah Paine, 4; Iſaac Tickener, 6.

Maſſachuſetts, Theodore Sedgwick, 6; Benjamin Goodhue, 2

Rhode-Iſland, William Bradford, 2; Theodore Foſter, 6.

Connecticut, James Hillhouſe, 6; Uriah Tracey, 4.

New-York Philip Schuyler, 6; John Lawrance, 4.

New Jerſey John Rutherford, 6; Richard Stockton, 2

Pennſylvania, James Roſs, 6; William Bingham, 4

Delaware, John Vining, 2; Henry Latimer, 6.

Maryland, John Eager Howard, 6; John Henry, 4.

Virginia, Stevent Thomſon Maſon, 6; Henry Tazewell, 2.

Kentucky, Humphrey Marſhal, 4; John Brown, 2.

North-Carolina, Timothy Bloodworth, 4; Alexander Martin, 2.

South-Carolina, John Hunter, 2; Jacob Read, 4

Tenneſſee, William Blount, —; William Cocke, —.

Georgia, James Gunn, 4; Johah Tamall, 2.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Preſident.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

New Hampſhire, Jeremiah Smith, Abiel Foſter, William Gordon,* Jonathan Freeman.

Vermont, Matthew Lyon.*

Maſſachuſetts, Harrſion Gray Otis,* Joſeph Bradley Varnum, Samuel Sewall, Theophilus Bradbury, Dwight Foſter, Thompſon J. Skinner, Samuel Lyman, William Shepard,* George Thatcher, Peleg Wadſworth, Nathaniel Freeman, jun. John Read.

Rhode-Iſland, Elſha Reynolds Potter, Chriſtopher Grant Champlin.*

Connecticut, Roger Griſwold, Chauncey Goodrich, Joſhua Coit, Nathaniel Smith, James Davenport, Samuel Whittelſey Dana.

New-York, Jonathan Nicol Havens, Edward Livingſton, Philip Van Courtlandt, Lucas Elmendorph,* David Brooks,* Hezekiah L. Hoſmer,* John Williams, Henry Glen, John E. Van Allen, James Cochran.*

New Jerſey, Jonathan Dayton, Mark Thompſon, Thomas Sinnickſon,* James N. Imlay,* James Scureman.*

Pennſylvania, John Swanwick, Blair M'Clenachan,* Richard Thomas, Samuel Sitgreaves, John Chapman,* Thomas Hartley, John Wilkes Kittera, John Andre Hanna,* George Ege, William Findley, Andrew Gregg, Albert Gallatin, David Baird.

Delaware, James A. Bayard.*

Maryland, Samuel Smith, George Dent, Richard Sprigg, jun. George Baer,* William Craik, William Hindman, William Matthews,* John Dennis.*

Virginia, William B. Giles, Daniel Morgan,* John Clopton, Anthony New, Thomas Claiborne, John Dawſon,* Richard Brent, Samuel Jordan Cabell, Matthew Clay,* Thomas Evans,* David Holmes,* Walter Jones,* James Machir,* John Nicholas, Joſiah Parker, Abraham B. Venable.

Kentucky, John Fowler*, Thomas J. Davis.*

Tenneſſee, Andrew Jackſon.

North-Carolina, Thomas Blount, James Gilleſpie, William Barry Grove, Nathaniel Maſon, Nathan Bryan, Dempſey Burgeſs, Richard Stanford,* Joſeph Mac Dowell.*

South-Carolina, William Smith, Major William Smith,* Robert Goodloe Harper, Lemuel Benton, Thomas Sumpter,* John Rutledge, jun.*

Georgia, Abraham Baldwin, John Rutledge.

Thoſe with this (*) Mark, are new Members.

[The Frigate *Conſtellation*, building at Baltimore, is faſt finiſhing. The following is a Deſcription of the Figurehead, intended for her.]

HEAD OF THE FRIGATE CONSTELLATION.

NATURE, repreſented in pleaſing Extacy at the Period of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION, over which ſhe preſided. She is Craft with Fire; her Waiſt is encircled with the Zone, and Signs of the Zodiac; her Hair and Drapery looſe and flowing; her Right Arm and Head elevated; her Left Arm lightly reſting on a large Sphere, on which the CONSTELLATION is riſing; her Feet on a Rock, Part of which is formed into a Pyramid of Rocks, which is allegorical of the rapid and natural Union of the States, and a rude Pyramid which took Place in the Commencement of the REVOLUTION, ſupports the Sphere aforementioned. The Flame aſcending from the Top of the Pyramid, is expreſſive of that Fire which gave Energy to the PATRIOTS. The Water deſcending from the Rocks is an alluſion to that Temperance which marked the Wiſdom of the STATESMEN. The Scale and Mirror, at the Foundation of the Pyramid, emblematic of the Truth and Juſtice of the Cauſe; the Figure of the DOVE, or BIRD of PEACE, reſting on the CAP of LIBERTY expreſſive of PEACE and FREEDOM as principal objects of the REVOLUTION. The American Club encircled with Laurel, is emblematic of that heroic Virtue that defended and obtained the Cauſe. The broad Rock on which the Figure ſtands is emblematic of that INDEPENDENCE which was the ultimate End of the REVOLUTION.—The Seaſons repreſented in the Trail, crowning the Muſes, as a Pledge of the free and uninterrupted Progreſs in all the pleaſing Branches of ſcience, that opens to View the NEW WORLD.

DIED,—At Hartford, Rev. ELHANAN WINCHESTER, aged 46 Preacher of the Doctrine of Univerſal Reſtoration. A Sermon on the Occaſion was preached by the Reverend Nathan Strong, from Hebrews, ix. 27. Mr. Winchester was born in Brookeline, in Maſſachuſetts, of reputable Parents; and to very unuſual natural Powers of Mind, he added the Embelliſhments of the Traveller, the Hiſtorian, the Philoſopher, in the general Circle of Science; but more particularly ſhone in his favourite Profeſſion, that of a Divine.

—At Quincy, Mrs. HALL, AE 85, the venerable Mother of his Excellency John Adams, Preſident of the United States.

—At Briſtol, on Tueſday Morning laſt, Mr. JOSHUA VANDORHAN.

—At Providence on Thurſday laſt, in the 35th Year of his Age Mr. NATHAN SEAMANS

—At Trinidad, Mr. RICHARD TREVAT, of this Town, in the 25th Year of his Age. A worthy and promiſing young Man.

—In this Town, on Thurſday Evening laſt, ſuddenly, Miſs REBECCA SANFORD, in the 23d Year of her Age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Diſtrict of Newport, May 1.

ENTERED.

		from
Brig Greenwich,	Moſher,	Havanna
—— John,	Cozzens,	Paramaribo
Sloop Betſy,	Smith,	Alexandria
—— Roſanna,	Spencer,	Ditto
—— Leopard,	Wirſlow,	Providence
—— Lavina,	Bunt,	Newbern
—— Fancy,	Caſwell,	Georgetown

CLEARED.

		for
Sloop May Flower,	Biſſell,	New-York
—— Leopard,	Wirſlow,	Providence
Ship William,	Barker,	Bourdeaux
Sloop George	Brown,	New York
—— Arvin,	Borden.	Albany
Schooner Polly,	Pendleton,	Penobſcot

CONCERT and *READINGS*,

At Mrs. *PENROSE's HALL*,
CHURCH STREET.

MR. TUBBS moſt reſpectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport, that, THIS EVENING, MAY 2, he intends preſenting them with an Entertainment, call'd the

ODDITIES;
OR,
A certain Cure for the Spleen.
After the Manner of DIBDIN.

Conſiſting of SINGING and comic READINGS from eminent Authors.

A Selection of the moſt popular SONGS will be ſung by Mrs. TUBBS and Miſs ARNOLD accompanied on the Forte Piano, by Mr. TUBBS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in General, that he has juſt received at his Store, directly oppoſite General MARTIN's,

A prime and elegant Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, which he is determined to ſell very low.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his former Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

N. B. A ſmall Quantity of excellent Muſtard, in Quarter and Half-Pound Bottles.

Newport, May 1, 1797.

THEATRE,
NEWPORT.

Mr. HARPER moſt reſpectfully informs the Public, and the Friends of the Drama, that the Theatre will be opened

THIS EVENING, MAY 2,

With the celebrated COMEDY (written by CUMBERLAND) call'd

The WEST-INDIAN.

Belcour,	Mr. Harper,
Stockwell,	Mr. King,
Capt. Dudley,	Mr. Roſe,
Charles Dudley,	Mr. Callan,
Fulmer,	Mr. Peters,
Major O'Flaharty,	Mr. Kenna.
Charlotte Ruſport,	Mrs. Harper,
Lady Ruſport,	Mrs. Kenna,
Louiſa Dudley,	Mrs. Peters.

To which will be added the much admired FARCE of the

GHOST;
OR,
A new Way to get Money!

Sir Jeffrey Conſtant,	Mr. King,
Trotty,	Mr. Kenna,
Capt. Conſtant,	Mr. Roſe,
Clinch,	Mr. Peters,
Roger,	Mr. Harper.
Belinda,	Mrs. Peters,
Dolly,	Mrs. Harper.

Places in the Boxes may be taken at the office under the Threatre, from 3 o'Clock, P. M. till the Curtain riſes.

The Public are reſpectfully ſolicited to purchaſe Tickets at ſaid Office, as the Doorkeepers are ſtrictly prohibited taking Money at the Doors.

The Doors will be opened at Six, and the Curtain drawn up preciſely at Seven o'Clock.

Boxes, One Dollar—Pit, Half a Dollar—Gallery, One Quarter of a Dollar.

Vivat Reſpublica.

On THURSDAY next, the 4th Inſt. at 11 o'Clock, A. M will be Sold, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premiſes,

THE HOUSE and LOT of LAND belonging to the Eſtate of the late TIMOTHY WATERHOUSE.—An excellent Stand for Pleaſantneſs or Buſineſs.

Newport, May 1, 1797.

Notice to Retailers.

TO rectify Miſconceptions relative to, and thereby prevent an undeſigned Noncompliance with, the Law of the United States, "laying Duties on Licenſes for ſelling Wines and foreign diſtilled ſpirituous Liquors by Retail;"—all Perſons retailing thoſe Liquors reſpectively, *in ever ſo ſmall a Quantity*, to be carried out of their Houſes, Buildings, or Places of dwelling, whether poſſeſſing a State or Town Licenſe therefor or not, are informed that they thereby incur a Penalty of FIFTY DOLLARS, unleſs they have a Licenſe from the United States, in Force, purſuant to the Law above mentioned: Of which all concerned are deſired to take Notice.

JOHN S. DEXTER,
Supervisor for the Diſtrict of Rhode-Iſland.

Supervisor's Office,
Providence, April 20, 1797.

DISTRICT of RHODE-ISLAND, *to wit:*

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the Twenty-eighth Day of April, in the Twenty-firſt Year of the Independence of the United States of America, SAMUEL HOPKINS, D. D. of the ſaid Diſtrict, hath depoſited in this Office the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the Words following, to wit:

"*The Life and Character of Miſs SUSANNAH ANTHONY, who died in Newport (R. I.) June* M,DCC,XCI, *in the Sixty fifth Year of her Age.—Conſiſting chiefly in Extracts from her Writings, with ſome brief Obſervations on them, compiled by Samuel Hopkins D. D. Paſtor of the Firſt Congregational Church in Newport.*"

In Conformity to the Act of the Congreſs of the United States, intituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by ſecuring the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of ſuch Copies, during the Times therein mentioned."

EDMUND T. ELLERY, *Clerk of the Diſtrict of Rhode-Iſland.*

A true Copy of Record:
Atteſt.
EDMUND T. ELLERY.

All Perſons having any Demands againſt the Town of Newport, are hereby requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcriber, on or before the 10th of May next, that they may be laid before the Committee appointed to inquire into the State of the Town's Debts.

EDMUND TOWNSEND,
Town-Treaſurer.

Newport, April 25, 1797.

CLARKE COOKE,

Next Door, but One, North of the New Church Lane,

Moſt reſpectfully informs the Public in general, and his Cuſtomers in particular, that he has received from New York, a general Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, of the moſt faſhionable Kind, and lateſt Importation, which he is now ſelling as low as can be bought in the New-England States, amongſt which are—

London ſuperfine Broad-Cloths and Caſſimeres, of the moſt faſhionable Colours—Marſelles Quilting for Veſts—Chintzes and Calicoes that are 4-4 and 9-8 Wide, very faſhionable Colours.

Alſo a Conſignment of Yard Wide Iriſh Linens, which will be ſold very cheap by the Piece or ſingle Yard, for Caſh or ſhort Credit.

He carries on the Tailor's Buſineſs, in all its various Branches, and Gentlemen can be furniſhed with complete Suits at the ſhorteſt Notice.

Newport, May 1, 1797.

For Sale, by
Chriſtopher Champlin,

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.
And, MOLASSES by the Hogſhead.

Nathan B. Miller
HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, in Pipes and Quarter Caſks, 1ſt and 4th Proof,
COFFEE, by the Bag,
MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter-Caſk,
Freſh RAISINS,
CHOCOLATE, by the Box—Welch's No. 2.
PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

LIKEWISE,
A ſmall Invoice of Spices, conſiſting of
3 Bales of CASSIA,
12 lb. NUTMEGS,
30 lb. CLOVES.

GIBBS & CHANNING

Have JUST IMPORTED and for Sale,

ST. Peterſburgh clean Hemp, Ruſſia and Swedes' Bar Iron, of the firſt Qualities, flat and ſquare, of every Dimenſion,
Iron Hoops and Nail Rods,
Cordage of every Dimenſion,
Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, firſt Quality,
Oznabrigs, Bagging, Heſſian Rolls, Britannias, brown Sileſias, Dowlas, Stripes and Checks, Platelles Royales,
Ruſſia and German Sheetings, Diapers, Bed-Ticking, and Oil Cloths by the Package
French Cogniac Brandy, and Holland Gin of ſuperior Qualities, by the Pipe,
New England Rum, Molaſſes and Sugar, per Hogſhead,
Fine and ſuperfine Flour,
6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 12 by 14, Window-Glaſs.
Pint, Half Pint, and Gill Tumblers, per Box.
Hamburgh Cordial Caſes.

Ethan Clarke,

HAS FOR SALE,

MOLASSES, Weſt-India and New-England Rum, per Hogſhead,
Sugar, Flour, Rice, Beef and Pork, per Barrel,
Raiſins per Caſk—Chocolate per Box,
Brandy—Gin—Bohea Tea—German Steel,
&c. &c.—as uſual——Cheap for Caſh.

For Sale, by
John Coggeſhall,

TAR, Pitch, Turpentine, Roſin, and Spirits of Turpentine, by the Barrel—Molaſſes by the Hogſhead, good, for Retailing—New-England Rum by the Hogſhead—Pork by the Barrel; Ten Thouſand Cyprus Shingles; Two Tons old Iron, conſiſting of Cart Tire, Hinges, and a Number of other Articles, which will anſwer the Purpoſe for which they were made, without any Alteration.

Newport, April 10, 1797.

Job Shearman

INFORMS his Friends and Cuſtomers he has removed a few Doors South of the Brick Market, directly oppoſite V. Wightman's—Where he has for Sale, moſt Articles in the Grocery Line.——Alſo a New Supply of Cloth and Morocco Shoes, Mens' and Childrens' Leather Ditto; Waterſpun Cotton Yarn and Twiſt, and Cotton Wool, as cheap as can be had at Providence, by Retail; Wine Decanters; Hay Seed; beſt Negro-head Tobacco; Coarſe Salt; Cider by the Barrel, &c.

Newport, 4th Month, 10th, 1797.

BOSTON, April 25.

Arrived brig Lyon, 65 days from Malaga Capt. Felt, informs that the French privateers in the Mediterranean, carry into the Spanish ports, every American veſſel they meet with, wherever bound; and ſuch are the orders, or the juſtice of the French Conſul there, that ſcarcely any eſcape condemnation, however frivilous the pretence.

Capt. Felt alſo informs, that Capt. Booke and Minot had made application to the Spaniſh government for redreſs; but were unſucceſsful; the Spaniards appearing to countenance the unqualified ſyſtem of French ſpoliation.

The William, Strong, of Portland, being taken by a French privateer, two officers and ſix men were put on board to conduct her into port. The Americans finding a favourable opportunity for the recovery of THEIR property, roſe upon the veſſel, and in the enſuing ſtruggle killed the two French officers. The next day ſhe was again taken by another French privateer, and carried into Porto Rico. —It was ſuppoſed the *Americans* would be hanged.

NEWPORT, MAY 2.

A Liſt of the new Federal Legiſlature, which are to convene at Philadelphia (agreeably to the Preſident's Proclamation) on the 25th Inſtant, viz.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Years from 4th March '97.

New Hampſhire, John Langdon, 4; Samuel Livermore, 2

Vermont, Elijah Paine, 4; Iſaac Tichener, 6.

Maſſachuſetts, Theodore Sedgwick, 6; Benjamin Goodhue, 2

Rhode-Iſland, William Bradford, 2; Theodore Foſter, 6.

Connecticut, James Hillhouſe, 6; Uriah Tracey, 4.

New-York Philip Schuyler, 6; John Lawrance, 4.

New Jerſey John Rutherford, 6; Richard Stockton 2

Pennſylvania, James Roſs, 6; William Bingham, 4

Delaware, John Vining, 2; Henry Latimer, 6.

Maryland, John Eager Howard, 6; John Henry, 4.

Virginia, Stevens Thomſon Maſon, 6; Henry Tazewell, 2.

Kentucky, Humphrey Marſhal, 4; John Brown, 2.

North-Carolina, Timothy Bloodworth, 4; Alexander Martin, 2.

South-Carolina, John Hunter, 2; Jacob Read, 4

Tenneſſee, William Blount, —; William Cocke, —.

Georgia, James Gunn, 4; Joſiah Tattnall, 2.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Preſident.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

New Hampſhire, Jeremiah Smith, Abial Foſter, William Gordon,* Jonathan Freeman.

Vermont, Matthew Lyon.*

Maſſachuſetts, Harrison Gray Otis,* Joſeph Bradley Varnum, Samuel Sewall, Theophilus Bradbury, Dwight Foſter, Thompſon J. Skinner, Samuel Lyman, William Shepard,* George Thatcher, Peleg Wadſworth, Nathaniel Freeman, jun. John Read.

Rhode-Iſland, Elisha Reynolds Potter, Christopher Grant Champlin.*

Connecticut Roger Griſwold, Chauncey Goodrich, Joſhua Coit, Nathaniel Smith, James Davenport, Samuel Whittelſey Dana.

New-York, Jonathan Nicol Havens, Edward Livingſton, Philip Van Courtlandt, Lucas Elmendorph,* David Brooks,* Hezekiah L. Hoſmer,* John Williams, Henry Glen, John E. Van Allen, James Cochran.*

New Jerſey, Jonathan Dayton, Mark Thompſon, Thomas Sinnickſon,* James H. Imlay,* James Scureman.*

Pennſylvania, John Swanwick, Blair M'Clenachan,* Richard Thomas, Samuel Sitgreeves, John Chapman,* Thomas Hartley, John Wilkes Kittera, John Andre Hanna,* George Ege, William Findley, Andrew Gregg, Albert Gallatin, David Baird.

Delaware, James A. Bayard.*

Maryland, Samuel Smith, George Dent, Richard Sprigg, jun. George Baer,* William Craik, William Hindman, William Matthews,* John Dennis.*

Virginia, William B. Giles, Daniel Morgan,* John Clopton, Anthony New, Thomas Claiborne, John Dawſon,* Richard Brent, Samuel Jordan Cabell, Matthew Clay,* Thomas Evans,* David Holmes,* Walter Jones,* James Machir,* John Nicholas, Joſiah Parker, Abraham B. Venable.

Kentucky, John Fowler*, Thomas J. Davis.*

Tenneſſee, Andrew Jackſon.

North-Carolina, Thomas Blount, James Gilleſpie, William Barry Grove, Nathaniel Maſon, Nathan Bryan, Dempſey Burgeſs, Richard Stanford,* Joſeph Mac Dowell.*

South-Carolina, William Smith, Major William Smith,* Robert Goodloe Harper, Lemuel Benton, Thomas Sumpter,* John Rutledge, jun.*

Georgia, Abraham Baldwin, John Rutledge.

Thoſe with this (*) Mark, are new Members.

[The Frigate *Conſtellation*, building at Baltimore, is faſt finiſhing. The following is a Deſcription of the Figurehead, intended for her.]

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CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Diſtrict of Newport, May 1.

ENTERED. *from*

Brig Greenwich, Moſher, Havanna
—— John, Corzens, Paramaribo
Sloop Betſy, Smith, Alexandria
—— Roſanna, Spencer, Ditto
—— Leopard, Wardlow, Providence
—— Lavina, Bunt, Newbern
—— Fancy, Catwell, Georgetown

CLEARED. *for*

Sloop May Flower, Buſſell, New-York
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Sloop George Brown, New York
—— Alvin, Borden, Albany
Schooner Polly, Pendleton, Penobſcot

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Supervisor for the Diſtrict of Rhode-Iſland.

Supervisor's Office,
Providence, April 20, 1797.

DISTRICT of RHODE-ISLAND, *to wit:*

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Town-Treaſurer.

Newport, April 25, 1797.

CLARKE COOKE,

Next Door, but One, North of the New Church Lane,

Moſt reſpectfully informs the Public in general, and his Cuſtomers in particular, that he has received from New York, a general Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, of the moſt faſhionable Kind, and lateſt Importation, which he is now ſelling as low as can be bought in the New-England States, amongſt which are—

London ſuperfine Broad-Cloths and Caſſimeres, of the moſt faſhionable Colours—Marſelles Quilting for Veſts—Chintzes and Calicoes that are 4-4 and 9-8 Wide, very faſhionable Colours.

Alſo a Conſignment of Yard Wide Iriſh Linens, which will be ſold very cheap by the Piece or ſingle Yard, for Caſh or ſhort Credit.

He carries on the Tailor's Buſineſs, in all its various Branches, and Gentlemen can be furniſhed with complete Suits at the ſhorteſt Notice.

Newport, May 1, 1797.

For Sale, by
Chriſtopher Champlin,

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.
And, MOLASSES by the Hogſhead.

Nathan B. Miller
HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, in Pipes and Quarter Caſks, 1ſt and 4th Proof,
COFFEE, by the Bag,
MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter-Caſk,
Freſh RAISINS,
CHOCOLATE, by the Box—Welch's No. 2.
PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

LIKEWISE,
A ſmall Invoice of Spices, conſiſting of
3 Bales of CASSIA,
12 lb. NUTMEGS,
30 lb. CLOVES.

GIBBS & CHANNING

Have JUST IMPORTED and for Sale,

ST. Peterſburgh clean Hemp, Ruſſia and Swedes' Bar Iron, of the firſt Qualities, flat and ſquare of every Dimenſion,
Iron Hoops and Nail Rods,
Cordage of every Dimenſion,
Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, firſt Quality,
Oznabrigs, Bagging, Heſſian Roſs, Britannias, brown Sileſias, Dowlas, Stripes and Checks, Platilles Royales,
Ruſſia and German Sheetings, Diapers, Bed-Ticking, and Oil Cloths by the Package
French Cogniac Brandy, and Holland Gin of ſuperior Qualities, by the Pipe,
New England Rum, Molaſſes and Sugar, per Hogſhead,
Fine and ſuperfine Flour,
6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 12 by 14, Window-Glaſs,
Pint, Half Pint, and Gill Tumblers, per Box,
Hamburgh Cordial Caſes.

Ethan Clarke,
HAS FOR SALE,

MOLASSES, Weſt-India and New-England Rum, per Hogſhead,
Sugar, Flour, Rice, Beef and Pork, per Barrel,
Raiſins per Caſh—Chocolate per Box,
Brandy—Gin—Bohea Tea—German Steel, &c. &c.—as uſual——Cheap for Caſh.

For Sale, by
John Coggeſhall,

TAR, Pitch, Turpentine, Roſin, and Spirits of Turpentine, by the Barrel—Molaſſes by the Hogſhead, good, for Retailing—New-England Rum by the Hogſhead—Pork by the Barrel; Ten Thouſand Cyprus Shingles; Two Tons old Iron, conſiſting of Cart Tire, Hinges, and a Number of other Articles, which will anſwer the Purpoſe for which they were made, without any Alteration.

Newport, April 10, 1797.

Job Shearman

INFORMS his Friends and Cuſtomers he has removed a few Doors South of the Brick Market, directly oppoſite V. Wightman's—Where he has for Sale, moſt Articles in the Grocery Line.——Alſo a New Supply of Cloth and Morocco ſhoes, Mens' and Childrens' Leather Ditto; Waterſpun Cotton Yarn and Twiſt, and Cotton Wool, as cheap as can be had at Providence, by Retail; Wine-Decanters; Hay Seed; beſt Negro-head Tobacco; Coarſe Salt; Cider by the Barrel, &c.

Newport, 4th Month, 10th, 1797.

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

PARODY OF POPE'S PROLOGUE TO CATO.

TO catch the eye by fawning tricks of art,
To wake the paſſions, and to wound the heart,
To make each pretty coxcomb ſigh and moan,
Act like a dunce, and think himſelf undone;
For this fair Celia firſt aſſum'd her airs,
And drew, from hair ſtiff pedants, floods of tears;
Gay beaus no more their pretty faces kept,
But gaz'd on Celia's charms, and ſigh'd, and wept.
Fair Celia ſcorns by common arts to move
Her ſuitor's fondneſs, or the courtier's love;
To pity love would much ill breeding ſhow,
And wounded lovers well deſerve their woe.
Tears now ſhall flow from ſome more noble cauſe,
Such tears as coquettes ſhed o'er faded gauze;
She makes each breaſt with love's hot paſſion rife,
And calls forth rolling tears from coxcomb's eyes;
Beauty conteſt in her fair ſhape ſhe draws,
How Juno look'd, and godlike Venus was;
No common object Celia now diſplays,
But what with rapture each fond fop ſurveys.
A coquette ſmiling at her happy fate,
And gaining plaudits from each empty pate.
While thus ſhe gives to each fond lover laws,
What boſom beats not for his own dear cauſe?
Who ſees her move, but wonders at each air?
Who hears her laugh, and does not think her fair?
E'en when proud Anna, 'midſt a ſplendid train,
The ſpoils of India, and the gold of Spain,
Ignobly proud, and impotently great,
Expos'd her ſable features, drawn in ſtate,
While thus in pomp and ſplendour, Anna paſs'd,
All joy was baniſh'd, and each face o'ercaſt,
Her triumph ceas'd; ſcorn ſhot from every eye,
And haughty Anna paſs'd unheeded by;—
But Celia's beauties ſoon attract the throng,
And, Celia, Celia, faulter'd on each tongue;
This laſt of beauties every fop ador'd,
And, charming Celia, dwelt in every word,
Coxcombs, attend! be charms like theſe approv'd,
And let your icy hearts, for once, be mov'd.

HANTONIA.

ANECDOTE.

We remarked ſome time ſince, that the yeomanry of New England have a ſingular character, and altogether original. The following anecdote, which is literal truth, is very deſcriptive of that character:

A gentleman from Boſton, riding in a ſulkey in the country, met a farmer driving a team, and juſt entering a narrow paſs, not wide enough to admit both carriages. The gentleman called out to the teamſter, with an air of authority, to ſtop and let the ſulkey paſs.—The countryman, not reliſhing this ſort of authority, drove into the paſs and ſtopped, and with a kind of jeering tone anſwered, "La, you ſeem to be in a hurry, friend." The gentleman was angry, and aſſumed a dictatorial air, ſwore at him for not giving him the road. The countryman, with great good humour, replied, "Why, friend, you ſeem to be in a paſſion;" and ſtill kept his ground. The gentleman recollected himſelf, and perceiving that this was not the way to treat a man that felt himſelf independent, aſſumed a ſmile, and with a civil addreſs, ſaid to him "Come friend, I'm in haſte; I'll thank you to be good enough to paſs on and let me have the road." The countryman, with an air of pleaſantry, inſtantly anſwered, "Well, now, if you had ſaid that at firſt, you would have got along a great deal ſooner;" and giving the word to his team, drove on; leaving the road to the gentleman, with a ſhort leſſon on good manners that he will never forget.

(Minerva.)

To be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wedneſday the 17th of May next, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. if not ſold before at private Sale, (if the Weather be good, if not, the next fair Day)

All that pleaſantly ſituated real Eſtate of PELEG BARKER, Eſq; (deceaſed) ſituate South of the Parade, and fronting Two Streets.

PELEG BARKER, } *Executors.*
CHARLES BARKER, }

Newport, April 18, 1797.

WAS lent ſome Time ſince a Volume of *Shaw's Travels through the Ottoman Empire*, belonging to the Subſcriber. The Perſon who has it Poſſeſſion, will oblige him much by returning ſaid Book, DANIEL HOLLOWAY.

Newport, April 17, 1797.

For Sale, by
GEORGE CHAMPLIN,
CLEAN Ruſſia HEMP,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Old Sable IRON.
CORDAGE,
MOLASSES, of the beſt Quality, by the Hogſhead.

Newport, October 17, 1796.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and an Aſſortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewiſe—Ten Boxes of MOULD CANDLES—CHOCOLATE, by the Box—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and Six SMALL ARMS, in good Order.

ALSO,

Juſt Received, by Capt. PHILLIPS, *from* AMSTERDAM,

A ſmall Supply of Garden Seeds, viz.

9 Sorts Peaſe; 4 Sorts Cabbage; 4 Sorts Raddiſh; Cauliflower; Sweet Marjoram; Berlin Lettuce; White Onion; Thyme; large double Pink, &c.

For SALE, by
SIMEON MARTIN,
6000 Buſhels of the beſt Iſle-of-May and St. Ubes SALT.
AND
50 Hogſheads of the beſt Quality MOLASSES.

Newport, March 28, 1797.

For Sale, by
THOMAS HANDY,
At the Sugar Houſe lately improved by Meſſieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Loaf Sugar by the Quantity, or ſingle Loaf.—Alſo, MOLASSES of a ſuperior Quality, for retailing.

Newport, April 4 1797.

MORNING-SCHOOL.

THE Subſcriber reſpectfully informs the Public, that he will open a Morning-School, in the Houſe he now lives, for the Inſtruction of young Ladies—in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c.——The Hours of Attendance will be from Six to Eight o'Clock, A. M.—He teaches Navigation, and Book Keeping, as uſual.

JAMES WALLACE.

Newport, April 18, 1797.

SCHOOL.

WANTED to teach a ſmall School, a Man of a good moral Character, who can teach Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, for which generous Wages will be given. Whoever is diſpoſed to undertake that Truſt, may apply to

BENJAMIN GARDINER.

Middletown, April 3 1797.

To be *LET*,

THAT large HOUSE on the Hill, with Eight Acres of Land, late in Poſſeſſion of Clealand Kinloch, Eſq;—For Terms apply to

ROBERT N. AUCHMUTY.

Newport, April 10, 1797.

Coggeſhall & Burdick,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor, and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames ſtreet,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Aſſortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Alſo, all Kinds of Women's Stuff boots, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewiſe, a great Variety of ſmall Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above-ſaid Shop, on the ſhorteſt Notice.

They preſent their Thanks to their former Cuſtomers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Conſtruction,
MADE and SOLD, by
JOSEPH MUMFORD,
Near the RED-MARKET,
Nearly oppoſite Mr. Thomas Green & Son, *at the Sign of the* BUCK—*and next Door to Mr.* Benjamin Church,

WHERE he carries on his Buſineſs, as uſual, with Fidelity and Deſpatch——and will ſell as CHEAP—*as can be bought in this or any State in the Union.*

The Conveniency of theſe OVENS in roaſting Meat—or Cookery of moſt Deſcriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are ſufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Alſo, Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholeſale and Retail; Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard; Sheet Iron Dripping Pans; Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, ſuitable for Shops and Veſſels Cabins.

Likewiſe, GLASS LAMPS.

He gives Caſh for old Pewter and Lead.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He returns his ſincere Thanks to thoſe who have favoured him with their Cuſtom, and wiſhes a Continuance of the ſame.

To be Sold, by
WILLIAM DOUGLASS,
At his Shop, at the upper End of the Town,

FRESH HAY-SEED from the State of Vermont, viz.——Clover, Herd's, Red-Top, and Burden's Graſs-Seed.

Alſo—all Sorts of Weſt India GOODS—at the loweſt Price for Caſh.

To be Sold, by
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD
At his STORE on the Point,

JAMAICA Rum 4th Proof, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
St. Croix and Demarara Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Weſt India and New-England RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
BRANDY, by the Pipe or Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel,
MOLASSES, ſuitable for Retailing, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
A few Hogſheads of the firſt Quality Jamaica SUGAR,
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
HYSON TEA, by the Dozen or Pound,
FLOUR—and RICE—by the Barrel.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

About Ten Tons of dry'd HIDES, which will be Sold at 10 Cents per lb.—for Caſh or ſhort Credit.

About Four Tons CORDAGE of different Sizes, and well made, will be ready to deliver this Month.

Three Veſſels of different Sizes, now on the Stocks, which will be ready to launch on the ſhorteſt Notice.

Sundry Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of this Town—To Let and Sell.

HE

Carries on the BAKING Buſineſs, as uſual.—He has now on Hand, a Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, prepared for the longeſt Voyages, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported, equally good.

He gives the higheſt Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, April 10, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

A Two-Story DWELLING-HOUSE, and about 16 Acres of good Meadow LAND, ſituated and lying in the North East End of the compact Part of the Town of Newport:—For Particulars inquire of BENJAMIN GOULD, on the Premiſes.

Newport, March 27, 1797.

Valuable Real Eſtate for Sale.

CONSISTING of Dwelling-Houſes, Store Houſes, a large Diſtillery, and Lots of Land, ſituated in this Town.—For Deſcription, Terms, &c. &c. inquire of the Printer.

Gun Powder

Of an excellent Quality for Sale, by the Quarter-Cask or Pound.

Alſo—Seventy-four Barrels Freſh Superfine FLOUR, juſt come to Hand. Apply to

PHILIP ROBINSON.

Newport, March 6, 1797.

FOR SALE,

THE undivided One Quarter Part of the valuable Eſtate, late Job Carr's, ſituate Eaſt on Thames ſtreet, South on the Way from Thames ſtreet to the Red-Market, &c. For Conditions, inquire of

DANIEL W. BARKER.

Newport, January 2, 1796.

Ebenezer Woodward

Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long-Wharf,

Coarſe and fine Salt, Virginia Coal, Truſs Hoops, Maſt Hoops, Jib Hanks, Handſpikes, Clapboards, Oak and Pine Joiſts, ſmoak'd Herring, Dry Baſs, &c.

Alſo for Sale at his Shop, in Thames ſtreet, ſuperfine and coarſe Broadcloths, Coatings, Elaſticks, Flannels, Baizes, India Cottons, Checks, Men's Worſted Hoſe, Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens per the Piece, Stuffs, a few Pearl Buttons, Mens' and Womens' Shoes, Hats, Sewing Twine, Three-threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, a Lot of Whalebone, a few mould Candles, Ship Bread, &c.

Alſo—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleaſantly ſituated on Thames-Street.

Likewiſe—One SHIP of 225 Tons—One BRIG of 110 Tons—Two SCHOONERS, One about 90 Tons—the other of 40 Tons Burthen.

Juſt Imported, and now Opening, at his Store, a little to the Northward of the Church, in the Back-Street, and for Sale on reaſonable Terms, by

CHARLES LASSALE,

A Beautiful and very extenſive Variety of the moſt faſhionable and elegant Kind of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.

Among which are,
A few neat Table Services,
Water-Plates,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roaſt Turkey,
Diſhes with Covers, green, blue, and brown Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,
Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Elegant Tea-Pots,
High and Low Candleſticks,
And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.

☞ Thoſe Ladies who will pleaſe to call at his Store, he is confident, may accommodate themſelves with almoſt any Article, in the above Ware, they may have Occaſion for, and of the neweſt Faſhion.

Newport, Nov. 28, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY

SIMON DAVIS,

A Great Variety of Crockery and Glaſs Ware aſſorted; Crates of Crockery Ware aſſorted; Boxes of Glaſs Ware, containing Decanters, Tumblers, Wine Glaſſes, Mugs, &c.—A few Boxes of Caſtile Soap.

The above Articles by Wholeſale and Retail.

The beſt of Old Madeira Wine, Sherry, Port, Liſbon, Malaga, Claret; Brandy; Rum; London Porter, Brown Stout; Hyſon Tea; Chocolate; Sweet Oil;—and many other Articles in the Grocery Line, by Retail.

Alſo a few Hogſheads and Tierces of *good* Molaſſes.

Newport, March 27, 1797.

Robert Lawton

Reſpectfully informs the Public in general, and his old Cuſtomers in particular,

That he has removed his Shop to the Houſe lately improved by the Miſs MUMFORDS, and nearly oppoſite the Store of Meſſieurs GIBBS and CHANNING, in Thames ſtreet, and has juſt received, and has for Sale,

A prime and elegant Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable

GOODS,

Suitable for the Seaſon, by Wholeſale and Retail, at a very low Advance.

Among which are,
An elegant ASSORTMENT of Ladies' and Gentlemens' Beaver
HATS.

Alſo, very low priced Mens' and Boys' Ditto, &c &c.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

For Sale, by
William & Tho. Handy,
At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,
Between Mr. Townſend's Coffee-Houſe, and the General-Treaſurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP;

ALSO,

MOULD and dipt CANDLES, Wholeſale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

PARODY OF POPE'S PROLOGUE TO CATO.

TO catch the eye by fawning tricks of art,
To wake the paſſions, and to wound the heart,
To make each pretty coxcomb ſigh and moan,
Act like a dunce, and think himſelf undone;
For this fair Celia [illegible] her eyes,
And drew, from [illegible] pockets floods of tears;
Gay beaus no more their pearly [illegible] kept,
But gaz'd on Celia's [illegible], and wept.
Fair Celia ſcorns by common arts to move
Her ſutor's fondneſs, or the coxcomb's love;
To pity love would much ill breeding ſhow,
And wounded lovers well deſerve their woe.
Tears now ſhall flow from ſome more noble cauſe,
Such tears as coquettes ſhed o'er faded gauze;
She makes each breaſt with love's hot paſſion riſe,
And calls forth rolling tears from coxcomb's eyes;
Beauty confeſt in her fair ſhape ſhe drawe,
How Juno look'd, and godlike Venus was;
No common object Celia now dir[illegible] eye,
But what with rapture each fond fop ſurveys.
A coquette ſmiling at her happy fate,
And gaining plaudits from each empty pate.
While thus ſhe gives to each fond lover laws,
What boſom beats not for his own dear cauſe?
Who ſees her move, but wonders at each air?
Who hears her laugh, and does not think her fair?
E'en when proud Anna, 'midſt a ſplendid train,
The ſtate of India, and the gold of Spain,
Ignobly proud, and impotently great,
Expos'd her ſable features, drawn in ſtate,
While thus in pomp and ſplendour, Anna paſs'd,
All joy was baniſh'd, and each face o'ercaſt,
Her triumph ceas'd; ſcorn ſhot from every eye,
And haughty Anna; aſs'd unheeded by;—
But Celia's beauties ſoon attract the throng,
And, Celia, Celia, faunter'd on each tongue;
This laſt of beauties every fop ador'd;
And, charming Celia, dwelt in every word,
Coxcombs, attend! be charms like theſe approv'd,
And let your icy hearts, for once, be mov'd.

HANTONIA.

ANECDOTE.

We remarked ſome time ſince, that the yeomanry of New England have a ſingular character, and altogether original. The following anecdote, which is literal truth, is very deſcriptive of that character:

A gentleman from Boſton, riding in a ſulkey in the country, met a farmer driving a team, and juſt entering a narrow paſs, not wide enough to admit both carriages. The gentleman called out to the teamſter, with an air of authority, to ſtop and let the ſulkey paſs.—The countryman, not reliſhing this ſort of authority, drove into the paſs and ſtopped, and with a kind of jeering tone anſwered, "La, you ſeem to be in a hurry, friend." The gentleman was angry, and aſſumed a dictatorial air, ſwore at him for not giving him the road. The countryman, with great good-humour, replied, "Why, friend, you ſeem to be in a paſſion;" and ſtill kept his ground. The gentleman recollected himſelf, and perceiving that this was not the way to treat a man that felt himſelf independent, aſſumed a ſmile, and with a civil addreſs, ſaid to him "Come friend, I'm in haſte; I'll thank you to be good enough to paſs on and let me have the road." The countryman, with an air of pleaſantry, inſtantly anſwered, "Well, now, if you had ſaid that at firſt you would have got along a great deal ſooner;" and giving the word to his team, drove on; leaving the road to the gentleman, with a ſhort leſſon on good manners that he will never forget.

(*Minerva.*)

To be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wedneſday the 17th of May next, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. if not ſold before at private Sale, (if the Weather be good, if not, the next fair Day)

All that pleaſantly ſituated real Eſtate of PELEG BARKER, Eſq; (deceaſed) ſituate South of the Parade, and fronting Two Streets.

PELEG BARKER, } *Executors.*
CHARLES BARKER, }

Newport, April 18, 1797.

WAS lent ſome Time ſince a Volume of *Shaw's Travels through the Ottoman Empire*, belonging to the Subſcriber. The Perſon who has it Poſſeſſion, will oblige him much by returning ſaid Book, DANIEL HOLLOWAY.

Newport, April 17, 1797.

For Sale, by
GEORGE CHAMPLIN,
CLEAN Ruſſia HEMP,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Old Sable IRON.
CORDAGE,
MOLASSES, of the beſt Quality, by the Hogſhead.

Newport, October 17, 1796.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and an Aſſortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewiſe—Ten Boxes of MOULD CANDLES—CHOCOLATE, by the Box—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and Six SMALL ARMS, in good Order.

ALSO,

Juſt Received, by Capt. PHILLIPS, *from* AMSTERDAM,

A ſmall Supply of Garden Seeds, viz.

2 Sorts Peaſe; 4 Sorts Cabbage; 4 Sorts Radiſh; Cauliflower; Sweet Marjoram; Berlin Lettuce; White Onion; Thyme; large double Pink, &c.

For SALE, by
SIMEON MARTIN,
6000 Buſhels of the beſt Iſle-of-May and St. Ubes SALT.

AND

50 Hogſheads of the beſt Quality MOLASSES.

Newport, March 28, 1797.

For Sale, by
THOMAS HANDY,
At the Sugar Houſe lately improved by Meſſieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Loaf Sugar by the Quantity, or ſingle Loaf.—Alſo, MOLASSES of a ſuperior Quality, for retailing.

Newport, April 4 1797.

MORNING-SCHOOL.

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JAMES WALLACE.

Newport, April 18, 1797.

SCHOOL.

WANTED to teach a ſmall School, a Man of a good moral Character, who can teach Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, for which generous Wages will be given. Whoever is diſpoſed to undertake that Truſt, may apply to

BENJAMIN GARDINER.

Middletown, April 3 1797.

To be *LET*,
THAT large HOUSE on the Hill, with Eight Acres of Land late in Poſſeſſion of Cleaſand Kinloch, Eſq; —For Terms apply to
ROBERT N. AUCHMUTY.

Newport, April 10, 1797

Coggeſhall & Burdick,
At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor, and Co. Apothecary's Shop, on Thames ſtreet,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Aſſortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Alſo, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewiſe, a great Variety of Small Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above-ſaid Shop, on the ſhorteſt Notice.

They preſent their Thanks to their former Cuſtomers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

TIN OVENS,
Of a new Conſtruction,
MADE and SOLD, by
JOSEPH MUMFORD,
Near the RED-MARKET,
Nearly oppoſite Mr. Thomas Green & Son, *at the Sign of the* BUCK—*and next Door to Mr.* Benjamin Church,

WHERE he carries on his Buſineſs, as uſual, with Fidelity and Deſpatch——and will ſell as CHEAP—*as can be bought in this or any State in the Union.*

The Conveniency of theſe OVENS in roaſting Meat—or Cookery of moſt Deſcriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are ſufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Alſo, Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholeſale and Retail; Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard; Sheet Iron Dripping Pans; Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, ſuitable for Shops and Veſſels Cabins.

Likewiſe, GLASS LAMPS.

He gives Caſh for old Pewter and Lead.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He returns his ſincere Thanks to thoſe who have favoured him with their Cuſtom, and wiſhes a Continuance of the ſame.

To be Sold, by
WILLIAM DOUGLASS,
At his Shop, at the upper End of the Town,

FRESH HAY-SEED from the State of Vermont, viz.——
Clover, Herd's, Red-Top, and Burden's Graſs-Seed.

Alſo—all Sorts of Weſt India GOODS—at the loweſt Price for Caſh.

To be Sold, by
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD
At his STORE on the Point,

JAMAICA RUM 4th Proof,
by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
St. Croix and Demarara Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Weſt India and New-England RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
BRANDY, by the Pipe or Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel,
MOLASSES, ſuitable for Retailing, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
A few Hogſheads of the firſt Quality Jamaica SUGAR,
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
HYSON TEA, by the Dozen or Pound,
FLOUR—and RICE—by the Barrel.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

About Ten Tons of dry'd HIDES, which will be Sold at 10 Cents per lb.—for Caſh or ſhort Credit.

About Four Tons CORDAGE of different Sizes, and well made, will be ready to deliver this Month.

Three Veſſels of different Sizes, now on the Stocks, which will be ready to launch on the ſhorteſt Notice.

Sundry Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of this Town—To Let and Sell.

HE

Carries on the BAKING Buſineſs, as uſual.—He has now on Hand, a Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, prepared for the longeſt Voyages, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported, equally good.

He gives the higheſt Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, April 10, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

A Two-Story DWELLING-HOUSE, and about 16 Acres of good Meadow LAND, ſituated and lying in the North Eaſt End of the compact Part of the Town of Newport:—For Particulars inquire of BENJAMIN GOULD, on the Premiſes.

Newport, March 27, 1797.

Valuable Real Eſtate for Sale.

CONſiſting of Dwelling-Houſes, Store Houſes, a large Diſtillery, and Lots of Land, ſituated in this Town.—For Deſcription, Terms, &c. &c. inquire of the Printer.

Gun Powder
Of an excellent Quality for Sale, by the Quarter-Cask or Pound.

Alſo—Seventy-four Barrels Freſh Superfine FLOUR, juſt come to Hand. Apply to
PHILIP ROBINSON.

Newport, March 6, 1797.

FOR SALE,

THE undivided One Quarter Part of the valuable Eſtate, late Job Carr's, ſituate Eaſt on Thames ſtreet, South on the Way from Thames ſtreet to the Red-Market, &c. For Conditions, inquire of
DANIEL W. BARKER.

Newport, January 2, 1796.

Ebenezer Woodward
Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long-Wharf,

Coarſe and fine Salt, Virginia Coal, Truſs Hoops, Maſt Hoops, Jib Hanks, Handſpikes, Clapboards, Oak and Pine Joiſts, ſmoak'd Herring, Dry Baſs, &c.

Alſo for Sale at his Shop, in Thames ſtreet,
ſuperfine and coarſe Broadcloths, Coatings, Elaſticks, Flannels, Baizes, India Cottons, Checks, Men's Worſted Hoſe, Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens per the Piece, Stuffs, a few Pearl Buttons, Mens' and Womens' Shoes, Hats, Sewing Twine, Three-threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, a Lot of Whalebone, a few mould Candles, Ship Bread, &c.

Alſo—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleaſantly ſituated on Thames-Street.

Likewiſe—One SHIP of 285 Tons—One BRIG of 210 Tons—Two SCHOONERS, One about 90 Tons—the other of 40 Tons Burthen.

Juſt Imported, and now Opening,
at his Store, a little to the Northward of the Church, in the Back-Street, and for Sale on reaſonable Terms, by
CHARLES LASSALE,

A Beautiful and very extenſive Variety of the moſt faſhionable and elegant Kind of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.

Among which are,
A few neat Table Services,
Water-Plates,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roaſt Turkey,
Diſhes with Covers, green, blue, and brown Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,
Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Elegant Tea-Pots,
High and Low Candleſticks,
And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.

☞ Thoſe Ladies who will pleaſe to call at his Store, he is confident, may accommodate themſelves with almoſt any Article, in the above Ware, they may have Occaſion for, and of the neweſt Faſhion.

Newport, Nov. 28, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY
SIMON DAVIS,

A Great Variety of Crockery and Glaſs Ware aſſorted; Crates of Crockery Ware aſſorted; Boxes of Glaſs Ware, containing Decanters, Tumblers, Wine Glaſſes, Mugs, &c.—A few Boxes of Caſtile Soap.

The above Articles by Wholeſale and Retail.

The beſt of Old Madeira Wine, Sherry, Port, Liſbon, Malaga, Claret; Brandy; Rum; London Porter, Brown Stout; Hyſon Tea; Chocolate; Sweet Oil;—and many other Articles in the Grocery Line, by Retail.

Alſo a few Hogſheads and Tierces of *good* Molaſſes.

Newport, March 27, 1797.

Robert Lawton

Reſpectfully informs the Public in general, and his old Cuſtomers in particular,

That he has removed his Shop to the Houſe lately improved by the Miſs MUMFORDS, and nearly oppoſite the Store of Meſſieurs GIBBS and CHANNING, in Thames ſtreet, and has juſt received, and has for Sale,

A prime and elegant Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable

GOODS,

Suitable for the Seaſon, by Wholeſale and Retail, at a very low Advance.

Among which are,
An elegant ASSORTMENT of Ladies' and Gentlemens' Beaver HATS.

Alſo, very low priced Mens' and Boys' Ditto, &c. &c.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

For Sale, by
William & Tho. Handy,
At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,
Between Mr. Townſend's Counting-Houſe, and the General Treaſurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP;

ALSO,

MOULD and dipt CANDLES,
Wholeſale and Retail,
Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1797. [N° 1828.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

ATLAS.

Will Cover this Season,

at the Stable of the Subscriber, the elegant young Horse *ATLAS*—sired by the noted imported English Horse NIMROD, out of a large, handsome, half-blooded Bay Mare.—He is coming Three Years old in June; of a blood Bay, about Sixteen Hands high:—For Size, Figure, and Movements, he is judged to be equal to any in the New-England States.——Will cover for Six Dollars the Season, or for Four Dollars the single Leap: After which, Three Dollars more will intitle them to the Season: where good Attendance will be given.——Good Pasturing for Mares, at a reasonable Price.

JOHN TOWNSEND.

Newport, May 1, 1797.

Young Nimrod,

A dark bay, of size, Blood, and Figure, will Cover this Season at the Stable of NICHOLAS EASTON, of Middletown, at Five Dollars the Season, or Eight Dollars for an insured Colt.——Good Pasturing for Mares, at 3s. per Week.

Newport, May 1, 1797.

Flying Cauldron

WILL Cover this Season, at the Stable of Major CALEB CARR in West-Greenwich.—He is a Bright Bay, 16 Hands high, Five Years old this Spring. Three-Quarters blooded.——He is a clear Trotter, is well proportioned, and his Carriage in general, equal to any Horse in the State.

West Greenwich, April 21, 1797.

Cundell's improv'd Balsam of Honey.

THE Subscribers have just imported from London, and are now selling, at their Medicine Store, in Thames-street, by Wholesale and Retail, that highly celebrated Medicine, called ——"CUNDELL'S IMPROVED BALSAM OF HONEY"—for radically curing the most inveterate *Coughs, Colds; Asthmas* and *Consumptions.*

JAMES TAYLOR, & Co.

Newport, April 24, 1797.

N. B. Drugs, Medicines, Spices, Painters' Colours, and Dyestuffs, as usual.—Also, Spice-Bitters of a superior Quality, by the Single, Dozen, or larger Quantity.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on THURSDAY, the 11th of MAY next, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, the Fee of the LOT of LAND, with a DWELLING HOUSE thereon, situate in Newport, late belonging to CLARKE BROWN, deceased. Said Lot is Three Hundred and Fourteen Feet in Length, and Twenty-five Feet in Breadth.

Newport, 21st April, 1797.

WAS taken up adrift, full of Water, a few Days since, in the Bay between Providence and Bristol, a large Oak MOSES BOAT.——The Owner, by applying to the Subscriber, describing the said Boat, and paying Charges, may have her again.

CORNELIUS ROSE.

Wareham, April 19, 1797.

VIENNA, February 8.

THE Emperor of Russia has issued a proclamation, ordering the edict of the 8th of April, 1793. "interdicting all communication and intercourse with the French, until a lawful government and regular order of things are established in France," to be strictly observed.

MANHEIM, February 20.

When the Archduke Charles was informed, on his way to Vienna, that Buonaparte had penetrated to the frontiers of Carinthia and Carniola, and threatened the vallies of the German part of Tyrol, he immediately changed his resolution, and went attended by Gen. Bellegarde, from Kempten, where he arrived on the 5th inst. with the utmost haste to Inspruck. It is supposed that more troops will be sent from the Rhine to Italy. They are to be conveyed in waggons, so that they may arrive in due time.

PARIS, February 16.

In the sitting of the Council of Five Hundred on the 20th inst. Bissy D'Anglas observed that a month had elapsed since he denounced to the Council the gaming-houses that are kept in Paris. These infamous receptacles multiply daily. The first time he spoke on the subject there were twenty-nine notorious houses of this description, there are now forty-five. Be assured, says he, that these houses have a more intimate connection than is imagined with the robberies and murders you see every day committed. The unfortunate wretch who is plundered at the gaming table, goes and avenges himself for his bad success upon the first person he meets, whom in his turn he plunders. Since the Directory had taken no steps on this subject, he moved that a committee be appointed to examine into the matter—Ordered.

LONDON, February 24.

The new exchequer bills were yesterday at a discount of 2 1-2 per cent. As they are payable in three months, and bear an interest of more than 5 per cent. the gain upon them at present is 15 per cent. per annum.—Government is now paying 15 per cent. per annum, while it is unlawful for an individual to pay more than five!!!

The principal cause of a quarrel between Mr. Pitt and the bank we understand to be this: Some time ago the bank advanced to him, 1,200,000l. It has been found difficult to obtain payment of this sum: but the last loyalty loan putting it in the power of the bank to repay themselves they have stopped it; and this has not only wounded the pride, but embarrassed the plans of the minister.

The Prince of Brazil's present to Sir John Jervis's fleet at Lisbon, for a Christmas dinner, consisted of 100 oxen, 400 sheep, 100 hogs, 28 calves, 300 turkeys, 600 fowles and ducks, 56 pipes of wines, half Calcavello, 28 chests of tea, 14 arrobes of chocolate, and as much vegetables and fruit, as they pleased to accept. The above present was valued at 7000l.

On the 5th of January forged notes on the bank of England were presented for payment—two were paid—on presenting the third the forgery was detected. It was supposed the plates were fabricated at Brest, and that the French are at the bottom of the business.

The want of good seamen in France is most strongly evidenced by the following fact—The Sedulsant, of 74 guns, was sent to sea with the Irish expedition, under command of a subalternant, and this might have been the occasion of her loss.

A French citizen, who had married two sisters, and lost them both, applied to the council of five hundred for permission to marry his MOTHER-IN-LAW—On the application the council passed to the order of the day—leaving him to his own inclination.

It has often been asked how Great-Britain supports such an enormous debt. When the debt was only one hundred millions, it was supposed impossible, that the amount could be doubled, without bringing ruin on the nation, yet the debt has now become almost four hundred millions, with little diminution of national credit.

The true explanation of this difficulty, is in the improvements of manufactures and agriculture which have kept pace with the augmentation of the debt. The productiveness of the industry of the country has created an ability to pay, equal to the increased demand. The manufacture of cotton increased from five millions of pound weight to twenty-two millions, in seven years, viz. from 1781 to 1787; and the supposed value, when manufactured, from two millions sterling to seven millions and a half—And during the present war, the exports from that country have increased in a ratio with the public debt and something more, viz. from sixteen millions to thirty. The increase of exports the last year, as stated in the house of commons has been four millions—viz. from twenty-six millions to thirty millions.

How long the debt may go on augmenting on this principle, it is impossible to calculate, because the powers of the human mind, in contriving new machinery to abridge labour, and in inventing new means of rendering industry productive, are illimitable.

PETER THE GREAT,

The late legislator of Russia, always showed by his own example, the rigor with which the laws should be observed. He was in criminal matters immovable, especially where the crime bore any appearance of premeditated malice.——Whoever committed a murder, had no pardon to hope for. The Czar used to say—"Blood that has been spilt, cries out for vengeance; and a murder that goes unpunished, is a wound given to the State."

Miss Hamilton, maid of honour to the Empress, was much addicted to gallantry, and delivered herself of two children, with so much secrecy, as to escape suspicion of any one at Court. But the same thing happening a third time, brought her to the scaffold.

The dead child was found, and all the circumstances bore witness against her. She was condemned to death; and the Emperor, contrary to her expectation, sanctioned the verdict, though it was generally imagined that he was partial to the lady.

On the day of execution, the offender appeared dressed in a white silk gown, trimmed with black ribbons, and was conducted to the scaffold. The Emperor went to her, took leave of her, and gave her a kiss.—"I cannot," said he, "violate the laws, to save your life. Support your punishment with courage; and in the hope that God may forgive your sins, address your prayers to him, with a heart full of faith and contrition,"—Miss Hamilton knelt down and prayed, and the Czar having turned aside she was beheaded.

February 28.

The facility of divorce in France, has given rise to some singular occurrences. In a commune, in the environs of Paris, a tradesman, by mutual consent, had parted with his wife, and married a second. After an interval of three months, however, the first wife thought proper to return home again, and contended with the second that she should be permitted to resume her former rights. The husband had the address to reconcile them; and the Journalist from whom we take the fact informs us, that the second has just lain in, and that the first is six months advanced in her pregnancy.

The following curious fact is stated in a report made to the Council of Five Hundred in Paris, as an abuse of the laws of divorce. "A young man, who had married a young woman of nineteen, having a grand aunt of 82 years of age, very rich, and whole property he wished to inherit, he divorced his wife, married his grand aunt, who settled all her fortune upon him by the marriage contract, and afterwards married his first wife."

March 7.

When the King was informed of General Washington's voluntary resignation of the Presidency of the United States, the amiable Monarch exclaimed, "Well now that I find he can thus dispense with power, when his duty commands, I must declare he is a *great man.*"

American stock has risen near 7 per cent. within the last ten days.

Five hundred of the felons were shipped off in a Dane on Tuesday, from Haverfordwest, and 600 more were to be embarked on Wednesday. The magistrates were fearful that the country people would rise on them, as they felt so indignant at such a rabble insulting their coasts.

The offer of twenty-five ducats for a poem, celebrating the virtues of the late Empress Catherine of Russia, reminds one of what Edmund Burke says of nobility—THE CHEAP DEFENCE OF NATIONS.—An eulogium at that price may be called, "THE CHEAP DEFENCE OF ROYALTY."

The late extraordinary measures respecting the Bank, we from the first considered as fraught with danger to a country depending on its credit, which, like the sensitive plant, shrinks at the slightest touch of compulsion and arbitrary interference. We dare not look forwards to the consequences of these proceedings with a steady eye. We shudder at the prospect. The loss of battles, of fleets, of armies, of possessions, is trifling when compared to the depreciation of that paper money, which till now was equal to specie in the eyes of the political and commercial world. That our conceptions of the subject are just, appears from the consequent rise of the American funds. The deferred stock, which last week was at 63 is now 67, and the Bank stock, from 108 is risen to 117.

SPECIE.—The present scarcity of specie is not less a matter of regret than surprize.—The coinage of gold and silver since the restoration, has been as under:

	£
Coined by Charles II.	7,524,105
James II.	2,961,626
William III.	10,531,963
Anne,	2,961,929
George I.	8,725,622
George II.	11,669,579
Total coinage from 1660 to 1760,	44,211,217
Coinage in the present reign,	51,073,362
Total,	65,285,176

From which sum, deducting the re-coinage, and supposing, though highly improbable, that full half has been illegally exported or manufactured, there ought still to remain above forty millions in circulation. The gold coin in circulation in 1794, amounted to 27,500,000l. since which period some millions have been issued from the mint.

The Emperor of China many years signified to his subjects, that if he should live to reign fifty years, he should resign crown. He has lived to that period has actually relinquished his sceptre in of his fifteenth son.

NEW-YORK, April 27.

The ship Sanfom, which a few days since had her sails bent, and was on the eve of departure for the East-Indies, has, in consequence of the gloomy prospects, been stripped of her rigging, stores, &c. and laid up.——Other vessels in port are in this predicament. Thus our vessels are partially embargoed, and what we do not lose by the immediate depredations of the belligerents, suffers by inaction.

What a field for decisive measures on the part of our government! It is a field too which no doubt will be gone over, by our assembling constituents, with a dignified coolness and independence which never characterized any nation in our injured situation.—And, above all, may the result of the ensuing extra Congress be the unlimited expansion of American canvass over that ocean which wants its greatest ornament when our commerce is at a stand!

A letter from Canada, dated March 27, says: The parliament have not done any thing yet worth noticing. The government have taken up several people about Montreal, for treasonable practices, &c. &c. One Bissette, a rich tanner near that city, is now in close confinement, and will soon be tried.—A French commission was found on him, and, it is said, there are several others in the same predicament.

—AN EXTRACT—

ON RAISING TURKEYS.

TURKEY, a large domestic fowl, brought from Turkey, and is called by the name of its country.

As many of them are reared in the farming towns in this country, I shall here give directions, from a good writer, how it may be done with success.

"Most of our housewives," says a Swedish author on husbandry, "have long despaired of success in raising Turkeys;—and complained that the profit rarely indemnified them for their trouble, and loss of time:—Whereas, continues he, little more is to be done to them than plunge the chick into cold water, the hour, or if that cannot be done, the day it is hatched, forcing it to swallow one whole pepper-corn, and then restoring it to its mother. From that time it will become hardy, and fear the cold no more than a hen chick. After which it must be remembered, that these creatures are subject to one particular malady while they are young, which carries them off in a few days.——When they begin to droop, examine carefully the feathers on the rumps, and you will find two or three whose quill part is filled with blood. Upon drawing these the chick recovers, and after that requires no more care than what is common to any bestowed on poultry that range in the court-yard.

"These articles are too true to be denied—and in proof of the success, three parish priests in Sweden have for many years, gained several hundred pounds, by rearing and selling Turkeys."